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VOLUME EIGHT OCTOBER, 1913 NUMBER FOUR

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND OF WAR FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF PEACE

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The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of
(testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of

Dollars.

(A. B.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

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PATIENTS LIFTED PREPARATORY TO KNEELING TO PLACE ON LITTER. STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME EIGHT OCTOBER, 1913 NUMBER FOUR

Opinion and Comment

KIND WORDS FROM THE PRESS

Our readers, we believe, will pardon the impulse which leads to the reproduction in this Magazine of an editorial from the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch in commendation of the work of the Red Cross in its flood relief operations. The appreciation expressed by the Dispatch is the more valued because the Red Cross administrative headquarters for flood relief were in Columbus, where they were daily visited by newspaper representatives during a period of five months, and because the Columbus newspaper offices were certain to become the recipients of complaints from those who were not content with the amount or character of flood relief which they had received.

RELIEF NOT REIMBURSEMENT

When a great disaster occurs and a relief fund is collected, it is quite natural that those who have suffered losses hope to have those losses made up to them. A moment's thought will show how impossible this must be. For example, the flood losses last March were more than twenty times greater than the amount of the funds available for relief.

It is clear then that the relief fund can not restore losses. In fact, it can only be applied to helping those whose need is the greatest. If John Doe lost $10,000 by the flood and had enough property left to get along on fairly well, he should not expect help from the relief fund. But if Richard Roe lost only $200 and had nothing left with which to make a new start, he would be entitled to help. The test is not the amount of the loss, but it is the severity of the need caused by the loss. If this rule is applied to the relief work of the Red Cross, it will explain why the amount of help given to different families in the same neighborhood may show wide variation, even though the actual losses sustained may be approximately the same for all.

In one family the head of the household may be old, or an invalid or widow; or there may be several small children. In such a family it will be especially hard to recover from the flood losses. In another family the head of the house may be young and robust, or there may be no young children or other dependents and all the conditions are favorable for a quick and comparatively easy recovery from the flood losses.

It is the policy of the Red Cross to take all these factors into consideration in granting relief. This is not so simple or easy as it would be to divide the money equally among all flood sufferers, but we believe it to be the only fair method of conducting a work of relief.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD

"Unassuming, quiet but mighty in good works," may be truly said of one of the most helpful and valued

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allies of the Red Cross in relief works —the Needlework Guild of America. On another page of this number of the Red Cross Magazine will be found a brief account of what the Guild contributed toward the aid of victims of the floods of last Spring. The clean, new, careful made garments which were received by the Red Cross from this great organization were a source of constant satisfaction to the relief committees, and of surprise and joy to the women and children of the flood-ravaged communities. The Guild also collected and sent to the Red Cross a large quantity of carefully assorted used clothing, which was found helpful, but its new garments in particular distinguished it and brought upon it many a fervent blessing.

A BOTTLE OF RED CROSS SEAL

In the extensive correspondence of the Red Cross, an occasional letter is received which attracts more than passing attention, even from the staff, which is somewhat "calloused" to the unusual. One such freak letter the other day brought a smile, with a touch of pathos just behind it. It was as follows:

To the Red Cross Seal,
715 Union Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.:

While looking over a paper i found an advertisement of the red Cross Seel staiting that it was Good for Consumption and other deseases i wish that you would please send me a bottle and also the price so in case i Need more i Will No What to send send me the mederson i will see that you get the money if i Know what it Cost i cud send the money at once please dont fail to send it at once please let me hear from you at once.

Another recent letter, from a flood sufferer, bore upon the envelope only this address: "To The house of the Red Cross Man." That it reached its intended destination may be taken as a tribute both to the Red Cross and to the postal service.

THEY BURIED THE HATCHET

Peru and Rochester, Indiana, are neighboring cities, which for many years have been business and social competitors, and their newspapers have carried on a friendly but vigorous rivalry. When the great flood of last March swept over Peru, causing vast property loss and imperiling a great number of lives, the people of Rochester were first to respond to the cry for help. Rochester is situated upon a small lake, and the people of that town are accustomed to the use of boats, of which they have many in service. Upon learning of the disaster, the Rochester people hurried a large number of boats on board a train, and with hundreds of men rushed to the rescue. They succeeded in saving many lives and a great deal of property by means of very hard work and no little heroism.

About three months after the disaster, the people of Peru decided to show the Rochester folks some evidence of their appreciation. Accordingly, nine special trains were chartered and four thousand people of Peru went to Rochester to spend the day. They overran the streets and yards and public places of Rochester, carrying flags and banners and transparencies which expressed in many different forms their gratitude to their old rivals. The Peru people made and took to Rochester with them an enormous hatchet, and in the afternoon they assembled in the public square, and with great ceremony "buried the hatchet" with suitable addresses and expressions of appreciation from prominent Peru citizens. Rivalry between Peru and Rochester doubtless will continue, but it is a safe guess that it will engender no bitterness.

WAR'S TERRIBLE AFTERMATH

After the glory of victory in battle has faded and when the fierce passions of war have subsided, the world has an opportunity to observe the horrors and suffering which are the inevitable result. None of the glamour which blinds our eyes to the truth remains to soften the terrible pictures described in letters which

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are now coming to the Red Cross from the scenes of ruthless carnage in the Balkan Peninsula. From a letter just received from an eye-witness of conditions in the hospitals and among the sick and wounded prisoners in one city the following paragraph is taken:

"Coming to the hospital, we found three flights of stairs and landings crowded with some hundred sick and dying upon the steps and floors, two rooms with forty beds tightly packed in each, with sick lying in the beds and others sitting on the corners waiting for some to die for their places—calling for water, and no water; calling for help, and no help—all in a state of the most horrible filth, walls and floors likewise, dysentery, typhus, wounds, meningitis, and diseases unknown to me—some puffed out near to bursting, others absolute skeletons; flies, lice and fleas, vermin swarming; one doctor, just arrived, striving to examine the sick, and a few frightened men trying to act as nurses, but needing rather to be nursed themselves. A few drinking cups in common for all, filthy rags of clothes, and in many cases no blankets; a few sheets, drenched in filth, and death gurgles continuous."

This is almost too horrible for print, but until the world fully and deeply realizes the unspeakable horrors of war, the forces of civilization will not unite against it with compelling power. Who will say that the questions at issue in the Balkans were of sufficient import to justify the frightful scenes which have been enacted, or that the great powers could not have solved those questions by peaceful means?

ACCEPTING RED CROSS HELP

It has been observed that a community or city which suffers from a serious disaster is quite likely to feel that it perfers to meet the call for help by drawing upon its own people and resources without accepting "outside assistance." This is a commendable spirit, worthy of all praise, but the American Red Cross would be glad to so enter into the life of all sections of the country that its help need not be classed as "outside assistance." The Red Cross belongs to all the people of the United States. It is in no sense sectional. With two or three exceptions, it has created in every State in the Union a State Board, composed of prominent and representative citizens of the State. In every instance the Governor of the State is invited to become the President of the State Board.

By means of this machinery the people of any State are enabled to collect a relief fund with which to meet the needs caused by a disaster within their own boundaries. If the people of the State affected by the disaster are ready and able to meet all needs without accepting assistance from beyond the State lines, their wishes may be absolutely respected. It is a simple matter for a State to take advantage of the name, methods, and experience of the American Red Cross, and at the same time meet all relief demands without "outside assistance." Should it be desirable, however, that some contributions should be accepted from outside the State, the Red Cross will expend whatever funds are available through the State Board of the State in which the disaster has occurred.

The Red Cross is prepared to provide one or more persons, experienced in emergency relief operations, to go at once to a community which has suffered by disaster, and assist the local relief committee in matters of detail and organization. When help of this character is provided by the Red Cross, such experienced persons as are assigned to relief duty do not supplant the local committee or local authorities. Instead, their work is merged completely with that of the local committee. It is a cardinal principle of the Red Cross that whenever possible its operations shall be carried on through the local agencies. The preference of the Red Cross is always for co-operation, not domination.

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NORTH CAROLINA STORM

On September 3 a severe windstorm visited a section of the eastern portion of North Carolina. Press dispatches indicated that losses were heavy and widespread. The Red Cross immediately telegraphed to Governor Locke Craig, of North Carolina, offering its services if needed. To this the Governor replied by wire as follows:

"Accurate information from Wednesday's storm very meager. As far as heard from, do not think that Red Cross relief is necessary."

Confirming this telegram, Governor Craig wrote the Red Cross on September 6 that further information from the country affected by the storm indicated that, although its effects were destructive, there would be no necessity for asking Red Cross help.

THE RED CROSS AT GETTYSBURG

In this number of the Red Cross Magazine considerable space has been devoted to the work of the Red Cross in assisting the War Department in caring for the thousands of veterans of the Civil War who celebrated the semi-centennial of the battle of Gettysburg by holding a great encampment on the battlefield. The Red Cross has found much satisfaction in being able to contribute something toward the comfort of the veterans on this occasion. That the efforts of the Red Cross nurses and physicians were of value is amply evidenced by the fact that during the four days of the encampment, July 1 to 4, inclusive, 726 sick persons were fed at the Red Cross stations, while rest and refreshment were provided for 10,814 persons.

NEW WORK FOR RED CROSS

A story comes from China of a new function for the Red Cross. According to this story, the forts at Wu Sung were held by rebel troops in the most recent revolutionary movement, and were besieged by the government forces. The rebel forces were willing to surrender, but desired guaranties of safety and help in returning the rebel soldiers to their homes. As an agent through which to carry on negotiations, the rebel comander called upon "Dr. Cox of the Red Cross," and through his efforts, as an impartial mediator, satisfactory terms of surrender were agreed upon. Only a more complete knowledge of the facts would make it possible to measure the real value and significance of this incident, but it at least indicates that the Red Cross commands respect and confidence in the new Chinese republic.

THE DEPARTURE OF MAJOR LYNCH

Major Charles Lynch, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, who has been on detached duty with the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross for several years, has been recalled to his regiment, and will depart for the Philippines in November, 1913. To Major Lynch's skill and efficient management the present wide usefulness and high standing of the First Aid Department is due in very large measure. The task which confronted Major Lynch in the organization of this department was a formidable one. Not alone was it necessary to select a personnel and map out a suitable system of activities, it was also essential to prepare proper text books and charts for instruction purposes and to determine the character of first-aid supplies to be manufactured and assembled for purposes of instruction and sale. How ably he met and solved these difficult and delicate problems the results have amply demonstrated.

It was with extreme regret that the Red Cross yielded to the iron rule of the War Department which forbids an officer of the army to give more than four consecutive years to detached duty. It does not require the

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occult qualities of a prophet to foresee for Major Lynch high success and advancement in his profession.

THE COMING OF MAJOR PATTERSON

When Major Lynch was recalled from the Red Cross there was natural solicitude as to his successor, as the efficiency of the First Aid Department is largely dependent upon the army officer at its head. Anxiety upon this point, however, was short lived, for again the Red Cross was most fortunate in the character and experience of the officer detailed to this duty by the Secretary of War.

Major Robert U. Patterson, who succeeded Major Lynch in charge of the First Aid Department on June 30, 1913, has had a large and varied experience as an officer of the Medical Corps, U. S. A. Commissioned a first lieutenant in 1901, he became an "honor graduate" of the Army Medical School in 1902. Then he was plunged into active service in the Philippine Islands, where he remained three years during a highly critical period of our early occupation of those islands. He took part in seventeen expeditions against hostile natives, and had the sad duty of caring for many wounded soldiers upon the battlefield. He helped fight the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which carried off thousands of victims.

From 1906 to 1909 Major Patterson was with the United States troops in Cuba. He has run the gamut of hospital corps, field hospital, and ambulance service under both favorable and adverse conditions. In the United States he has seen extensive duty in San Francisco, where he helped in the relief operations following the earthquake and fire in 1906; in the Walter Reed Army Hospital, in Washington, D. C.; at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; at Fort Banks, Mass., and with the mobilized army at San Antonio, Texas, in 1912. He was promoted captain in 1906 and major in 1910.

Hence, basing its hopes upon this extensive experience, the Red Cross anticipates a continuance of the rapid and satisfactory growth of its First Aid Department under Major Patterson's leadership.

EXHIBIT AT KNOXVILLE

In connection with the National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., which will be open until October 31, the American Red Cross has installed an exhibit illustrating the various activities in which it is engaged, with especial attention to its relief work in time of disaster, its instruction in first aid, and its nursing service. Dr. W. T. Davis, of the first aid field staff, is in charge of the exhibit.

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The Red Cross at Gettysburg

MAJOR ROBERT U. PATTERSON, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*

THE quarter ending August 31st has been a most active one for this department. Without doubt, the most important work with which the department has been connected during this period was its participation in the duty of caring for the Civil War veterans at the encampment held at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st to 4th, inclusive, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle. Quite early in the spring it became apparent to the War Department authorities that the funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of holding the celebration at Gettysburg would be insufficient, and that the military personnel available for the medical and sanitary care of the veterans would be inadequate to handle the probable situation. The Executive Committee of the Red Cross was therefore requested to assist the War Department in this important undertaking. Accordingly the officer of the Medical Corps of the Army on duty with the Red Cross was directed to organize a force and make the necessary arrangements to handle whatever portion of the work should be assigned to it.

On June 7th Major Patterson, M. C., U. S. A., proceeded to Gettysburg, accompanying Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, M. C., U. S. A., who had been designated as Chief Surgeon of the camp in order to look over the situation and ascertain in what way the Red Cross organization could best assist and supplement the arrangements made by the Army for the care of the veterans. After considering the number of veterans who would require attention, the probable influx of sightseers, the local conditions as to terrain, water supply, sanitary facilities, and the number of medical officers and hospital corpsmen of the Army available to meet the demand, Col. Bradley requested the Red Cross to provide an organization to take charge of the veterans and public on the battlefield proper. With his own force he decided to handle all matters directly connected with the camp of the veterans itself. How well the Army performed this part of the work is well known to all. The excellent sanitary arrangements that were perfected and the careful manner in which all were treated and sheltered in the Army hospitals reflects great credit on Col. Bradley and the members of the Medical Department of the Army who served under him. This work was in conjunction with the Quartermaster's Department at Gettysburg, directly in charge of Maj. James E. Normoyle, Q. M. C., and his assistants, and under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., the camp commander. There probably has never been a camp where the different departments of the Army worked more in harmony, or where each contributed its share to the success of the whole achievement more efficiently. Col. Bradley also requested the Red Cross organization to furnish thirteen nurses for duty with each of the two large United States field hospitals in the camp of the veterans. In taking part in the work at this encampment the Red Cross was most appropriately engaged in fulfilling one of its legitimate activities: that is, assist and supplement the labors of the Army.

To carry out the mission assigned to the Red Cross by the Chief Surgeon of the camp, the battle ground was carefully looked over, and as a result it was determined that there were about fourteen historic points at which veterans and others would most naturally congregate. At such

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places it was decided to put up Red Cross Rest stations, with an adequate personnel, sending the same out daily for this duty from the Central Red Cross Headquarters. The camp site was selected and arrangements made for shelter, kitchen and mess, and the necessary sanitary supplies. On returning to Washington the officers engaged in this work proceeded with the arrangements for obtaining the necessary personnel, supplies, and transportation facilities. The writer is greatly indebted to Maj. Charles Lynch, M. C., U. S. A., formerly in charge of this department, for valuable advice and assistance in this work. From June 23d to 29th he was personally at Gettysburg, looking out for the interest of the Red Cross during my enforced absence on other business, and the success of the Red Cross undertaking was largely due to his efforts

Our first doctor reported for duty at Gettysburg on the morning of June 28th, about 11 o'clock, and the first two nurses reported at Red Cross Headquarters about 10 A. M. the same date. By the morning of the 29th of June all of the doctors and substantially all the nurses had joined the organization, and the force was complete. This gave us ample time to convey the entire personnel over the routes to our various stations, thus obtaining a knowledge of the surrounding country. It also enabled them to become accustomed to the conditions of camp life before being called upon to perform serious work, and afforded ample opportunity to look over the materials provided for their use in the relief work.

The first meal at Red Cross Headquarters was served the night of the 28th of June (supper), and the last (breakfast) the morning of July 7th.

Thirteen nurses were ordered to report to Field Hospital No. 1, U. S. A., under the command of Maj. W. W. Reno, at noon June 30th, while the thirteen assigned to the Provisional Field Hospital, commanded by Maj. Louis T. Hess, took up their

AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS, GETTYSBURG VETERANS' REUNION, JULY, 1913

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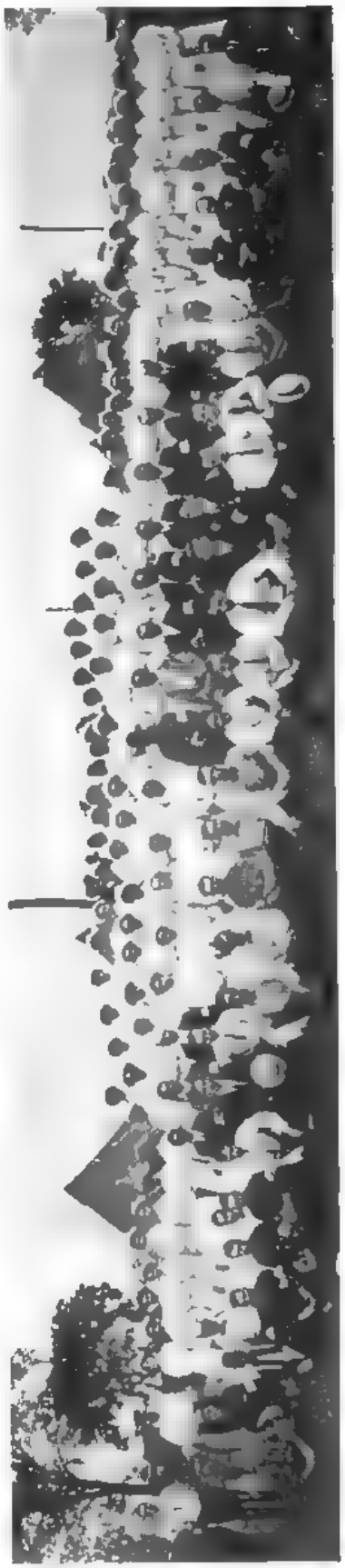
duties the morning of July 1st. On the same date the fourteen Rest Stations were placed in operation, as July 1st was the day fixed upon for the official opening of the camp.

The Red Cross organization was in charge of Maj. Robert U. Patterson, M. C., U. S. A., and included the following different details:

(1) Ten doctors from the District of Columbia. These gentlemen were recommended for this duty by the Red Cross Committee of the District of Columbia Medical Society, upon request of this department.

(2) Seventy-one nurses were furnished by Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. The detail of nurses requested could have been furnished many times over, owing to the large number on the Red Cross rolls and the extremely practical organization perfected by Miss Delano. As the battle of Gettysburg was fought on the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, it was felt that it would be a graceful tribute to the veterans if all the nurses were furnished from that State. This was accordingly done, and the following cities and towns of the State of Pennsylvania each furnished their quota to the total number: Philadelphia, Frankfort, Bradford, Kane Summit, Altoona, McKeesport, and Pittsburgh.

Miss Sara M. Murray, of the Orthopedic Hospital, Philadelphia, acted as chief nurse. Miss Murray performed her duties in the most efficient manner, and contributed no little to the success of the work at Gettysburg. Miss Nellie M. Rennyson, of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and Miss Mary A. Clarke, of Philadelphia, acted as assistants to Miss Murray. The nurses assigned to Field Hospital No. 1, U. S. A., were under Miss Anna C. Garrett, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, acting as chief nurse. Those assigned to the Provisional Field Hospital, U. S. A., were in charge of Mrs. E. C. Pretorius, of the South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.



DOCTORS, NURSES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ORGANIZATION ON DUTY AT THE VETERANS REUNION, GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY, 1913

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AMERICAN RED CROSS REST STATION NO 8, GETTYSBURG VETERANS' REUNION, JULY, 1913

(3) Thirty-three members of miners' first aid teams were sent to assist in the work on the request of this department from the following companies: The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, of Pottsville, Pa.; the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Fort Coal Company, of Scranton, Pa.; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, of Scranton, Pa., and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, of Forest Hill, Pa. The services of the majority of these teams were furnished free, all charges for transportation, etc., being undertaken by the companies themselves. This was a splendid gift to the services of the Red Cross, and generously given for the benefit of the Gettysburg veterans. The services of these miners were most valuable, and the spirit of willingness displayed by them was characteristic of the whole organization.

(4) Seventy-two Boy Scouts reported for duty, under Scout Commissioner E. C. Martin, of Washington, D .C. Originally it was intended to have this detail from the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia, but through some misunderstanding their services could not be obtained almost at the last minute. The generous manner in which the Boy Scouts from Washington came forward and offered their services is deeply appreciated by this department, and was principally due to the good officers of Commissioner Marlin. I can not say too much of the excellent work done by the Boy Scouts. They assisted us most materially in every way. Certain boys were assigned to duty at Rest Stations during the day, being relieved at night by other scouts whose duty it was to sleep in the tents and guard the property until they in turn were relieved each morning. The duties of the Boy Scouts at stations consisted of running errands, carrying water, scouting for people in need of assistance in the vicinity of their stations, helping such cases into the stations, and in general making themselves useful.

Some of the scouts were used as

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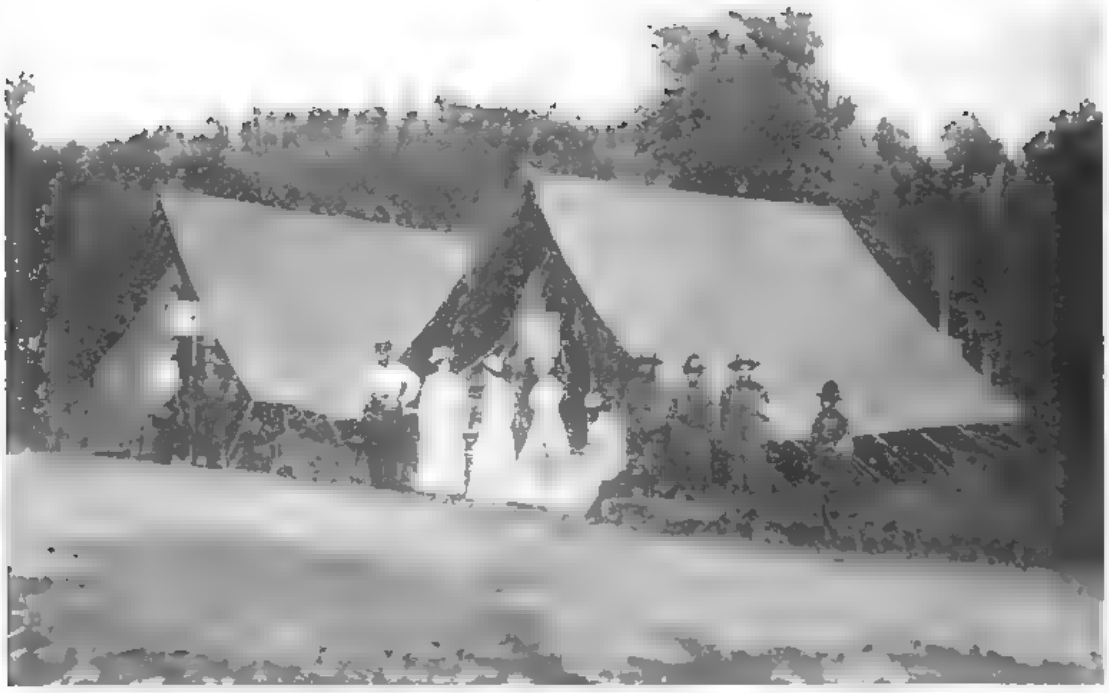

AMERICAN RED CROSS REST STATION NO. 11, GETTYSBURG VETERANS' REUNION, JULY 1913

guards over the stores and property at our headquarters camp. The manner in which they put up the tents assigned to their use when they reported for duty would have done credit to many military organizations that I have seen. Troop B, of Frederick, Md., under Scoutmaster Clarke, was of great assistance to us on the 28th of June, before the arrival of our regular detail of scouts from Washington. Upon the arrival of our own detail, under Mr. Martin, Troop B was assigned to work with Field Hospital No. 1, where, Maj. Reno informs me, they rendered excellent service. The spirit of willingness for duty at all times exhibited by the Boy Scouts, their loyalty and subordination to their leaders, their clean language and neat appearance, impressed everyone most favorably.

(5) Our transportation force consisted of four large seven-seated White cars, furnished by the Barnette Taxicab Company, of Washington, D. C., and four four-seated Ford cars, obtained from the Miller Brothers' automobile and supply house, also of the District of Columbia. An automobile ambulance was obtained from the White Company, of New York City, and Dr. A. L. Hunt (one of our Red Cross doctors) kindly permitted the use of his private car in the service. A chauffeur was regularly on duty with each car. The automobiles were used in transporting the personnel to and from stations each morning and evening. During the day cars were started out from the Red Cross Headquarters every half hour, and proceeded over the twenty-three miles of road covered by our stations, calling at each one for any patients needing transportation. The cars were sent out alternately over what was called the "Northern" or "Southern" route, according as the cars turned north or south on Confederate Avenue after leaving the Red Cross Headquarters. By this arrangement cars were constantly passing our stations, and there was no unnecessary delay in the handling of patients. The drivers

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of these cars were an exceptionally fine body of men, and thoroughly entered into the spirit of the occasion.

(6) Our kitchen force consisted of two cooks, seven waiters, and three laborers. The latter were used for policing the tents and camp grounds, pitching of tents, and in packing the equipment for shipping at the close of camp.

Each of our Rest Stations consisted of from one to three tents, according to the historic importance of the locality, and therefore the probable number who would need assistance at such places. The equipment of all stations was practically the same, additional articles being added in the case of the larger ones. The following is a list of some of the articles kept at each station.

1 American Red Cross First Aid Pouch
Wash Basins
Cups and saucers
1 Saucepan
2 Cakes of soap
4 Spoons
1 Alcohol lamp
6 Signs
Red Cross flags
Paper towels
Beef cubes
Wooden splints
Pillows
Pillow cases
Chairs
Bedside tables
Blankets
Litters
1 Wall pocket
1 Surgeon's emergency case (U. S. A.)
Buckets and toilet articles

Much of our field equipment was kindly loaned to the Red Cross through the courtesy of the Surgeon General of the Army, and this assistance is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The following statement shows the location of the fourteen Rest Stations and the personnel assigned to each. The trees and roads in the vicinity of each station were carefully placarded with signs, on which were painted arrows pointing in the desired directions, accompanied by the legend, "To the nearest Red Cross Rest Station." This prevented much loss of time hunting for assistance when anyone needed relief.

Station No. 1 At the Lee Monument on Confederate avenue Dr. Clapham P. King in charge. Nurses Miss Caroline V. McKee, chief nurse; Miss Beulah E. Cope, Miss Minnie I. Kinkle, Miss Margaret Breslin First Aid Miners George Rubright, Joseph Nash, Lyle Gehres, Martin Porcell, Harry Snyder.

Station No. 2.- At the Reynolds Monument Dr. A. L. Hunt in charge Nurses Miss Ida F. Giles, chief nurse; Miss May Meredith Boy Scouts Aaron Trail, Edward Johnson, Leander Syme, Edward Duke

Station No. 3. Stone avenue, near the Burns Monument. Dr A. L. Hunt in charge Nurses —Miss Frances Lundy, chief nurse; Miss Anna Murphy. Boy Scouts—Gerald S Pitman, Wilson W. Wilson, Millson Goodacre, James Eggleston

Station No. 4 Wadsworth and Doubleday avenues, near Observation Tower. Dr Robert S. Beale, in charge Nurses Miss Eva Simonton, chief nurse; Miss M. C Lafferty. Boy Scouts- Howard Perrich, Fred. Reed, Marshall DeShields, Ralph Coates, William Brecker

AUTOMOBILES USED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN MEDICAL SERVICE AT GETTYSBURG VETERANS' REUNION, JULY 1913

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Station No. 5.—Barlows Knoll. Dr. Robert S. Beale in charge. Nurses—Miss Emma Lindberg, chief nurse; Miss Jennie Herchelroth. Boy Scouts—Claude Ayre, Harry Walford, Franklin Schnieder, Julian Latham.

Station No. 6.—On top of Kulp's Hill. Dr. Edward H. Egbert in charge. Nurses—Miss Lydia A. Giberson, chief nurse; Miss Emma Le Van, Miss Margaret Ayers, Mrs. E. Kratz. Miners—James Riley, Ralph Callahan, Albert Kuhns, Jacob Pierce.

Station No. 7.—Highwater Mark, near Bloody Angle. Dr. Charles Sanders in charge. Nurses—Miss E. B. Callendar, chief nurse; Misses M. J. Brennan, E. F. Fox, E. M. Anderson. Miners—John Landusky, W. M. Mohr, M. J. Walsh, John Cullen, T. H. Harding, M. McCabe, M. J. Murphy, Mike McArdle. Boy Scouts—John Stackard, Wm. Thomason, Lester Downing, Frank White, Daniel Bartholomew, Frederick Downing, John Gunn, Philip McKenney, Stanley Schaley.

Station No. 8.—Near the Pennsylvania Monument.—Dr. Henry Tobias in charge. Nurses—Miss A. C. Garrett, chief nurse; Misses S. E. Guthrie, Anna Kramer, Helen Woodbridge. Boy Scouts—Arnell Carpenter, Leonard A. Zirkle, Raymond Conrow, Manuel Miller, Merle Condon, Kennith Price, Lawrence Prentiss. Miners—E. H. Ruhe captain; P. J. Dowdell, John Robertson, George Thomas, John Garrick, Edward Welsh, Charles Fallon, Del. Burdick, Andrew Holden.

Station No. 9.—Sedgewick Monument. Dr. Henry C. Macatee in charge. Nurses—Mrs. M. M. Nichols, chief nurse; Miss Anna L. Kohl. Miners—Charles Cyphers, Harry Saxe, F. E. Law.

Station No. 10—Little Round Top, near Warren Monument. Dr. Henry C. Macatee in charge. Nurses—Miss Marion C. McEwen, chief nurse; Misses Sarah A. Krewson, Gertrude Payton, M. A. Rostance. Boy Scouts—Lloyd Gosorn, Clyde McCurdy, Charles Conner, John C. Shull, Herbert C. Baylie, Edwin Speakman, Francis Bengless, Isadore Worth.

Station No. 11.—Devil's Den. Dr. Caryl Burbank in charge. Nurses—Miss Anna E. Laughlin, chief nurse; Misses Margaret Montgomery, Alice M. Shepperd, Mary C. Weems. Boy Scouts—Fred H. Fielding, Karl O. Spiess, Ralph W. Sherman, J. Edward Johnson.

Station No. 12.—Near the Wheatfield. Dr. Richard L. Cooke in charge. Nurses—Miss Emily K. Gamewell, chief nurse; Misses Anna Evans, Jemima Morgan. Miners—Solomon Carpenter, Philip Williams, John Zim, Ike Davis.

Station No. 13.—Riley's Battery. Dr. David W. Tastet in charge. Nurses—Miss Ermina E. Roof, chief nurse; Miss Elizabeth Culbertson. Boy Scouts—Hayes Jack, Chas. Amazenn, Chentry Davis, Devere Weedon.

Station No. 14.—Observation Tower, near Peach Orchard and Emmitsburg road. Dr. David W. Tastet in charge. Nurses—Miss A. M. Brown, chief nurse; Miss Elizabeth Morgan. Boy Scouts—Leroy Allison, Clerence Shroutt, Whitney Morrill, Leslie Sheriff.

That there was justification for calling upon the Red Cross for assistance during this celebration I think will be evident to all from the following table, which shows the number of persons who received active treatment and medicine, rest, refreshment, or other assistance at the fourteen Rest Stations:

Date	Sick	Rest, Refreshment, Etc.	Total
July 1	186	742	928
July 2	276	4,006	4,282
July 3	176	4,510	4,686
July 4	88	1,556	1,644
Totals...	726	10,814	11,540

Patients who were ill enough to need hospital treatment, following a few hours at the Rest Stations, were transferred by our automobile service to the military hospitals, if veterans, and the the Emergency Hospital in Gettysburg in case of citizens. Quite a number of women were received and treated at the stations.

The spirit which animated the whole organization can best be exemplified by citing the manner in which those who heard of the need volunteered for additional duty at the termination of the hardest day's work; that is, on July 3d. That evening it was announced that fireworks and set pieces were to be displayed from Little Round Top. Realizing the extensive preparations made and the large number of employees that would be engaged in setting off the fireworks, it was considered wise to have some organized assistance near at hand in case of accidents. The limited number of volunteers desired was readily obtained. An aid party was sent out from our camp at 8 P. M., returning at 10:45 P. M., on the termination of the fireworks. This detail consisted of Drs. Henry C. Macatee and Clapham P. King, the Misses Alice M. Garrett and M. A. Rostance, Messrs. John Robertson and E. H. Ruhe (first aid miners), and Boy Scouts William Morningstar and Seegar Poole. The mo-

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tor ambulance (Mr. James H. Coughlin driving) was sent with this party. Although no accident of moment occurred, the party was there and ready for duty. Twice the falling sparks were so thick that the ladies had to retire to the tents of the Aid Station, and on two occasions assisted the men of the party in putting out fires in the roof of the tent, due to this cause.

In closing the subject of our work at Gettysburg, it seems appropriate to publish the following letter recently received from the Acting Secretary of War by Miss Boardman:

War Department,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1913.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman,
Chairman, National Relief Board,
American Red Cross.

Dear Miss Boardman: It is the desire of this Department to acknowledge its deep sense of obligation to the American Red Cross for the splendid services of that organization at the Gettysburg Reunion Encampment during the first week in July.

It is a very conservative statement of the truth when I say it would have been absolutely impossible for this Department to have handled the very difficult and trying situation of the Gettysburg Encampment without the assistance rendered by the Red Cross. In the first place, the amount of our appreprіation was too small to permit even such adequate provision as we could have made. In the second place, no matter what had been our preparation, I feel very confident that nothing we could have done would have been a satisfactory substitute for the splendid service of your efficient, tactful and tireless organization, which did wonders in caring for and supplying the needs of the thousands of old veterans who were encamped there during the reunion.

Most cordially, yours,

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE,
Acting Secretary of War.

Red Cross Nurses at Gettysburg

SARA M. MURRAY,
Superintendent of Nurses, Gettysburg Encampment.

Reprinted from American Journal of Nursing.

ON June 4th, Miss Delano, chairman of the National Committee, notified the Local Committees of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton, Pa., that nurses would be called on for active service during the Encampment at Gettysburg, from July 1st to 4th, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the great Battle of Gettysburg. A vast assemblage of the veterans of the Civil War, both Union and Confederate soldiers, was expected; and as these veterans are all elderly men—the average age of the survivors being about 72, while some are nearly 90, and the weather at this season being usually extremely hot—it was feared there would be great necessity for emergency nursing.

It was decided that 70 nurses would be needed with 1 superintendent. Arrangements for securing the best possible corps were left in the hands of the Local Committees, and notices were sent out for volunteers. In a short time 90 Red Cross nurses in the State had signified their desire to serve. From among these 71 were selected, the remainder being held in reserve, to be called out if needed. A large reserve was also available in New York, Brooklyn, and Rochester should an emergency arise.

The secretary of the Philadelphia Local Committee, Sara M. Murray, assistant superintendent of the Hospital and Training School, Orthopædic Hospital, Philadelpha, was appointed superintendent.

The 71 nurses selected were notified by Miss Delano to report at Gettys-

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burg, as early in the day as possible, on Saturday, June 28th. Specific information was given each as to the equipment she must take with her, the compensation she would receive, and reimbursement for expenses incurred.

Miss Delano joined the party at Philadelphia on the morning of the 28th, and accompanied 46 Philadelphia nurses to Gettysburg, arriving there at 3 p. m. Boy Scouts were found to be in attendance, who assisted in disposing of the nurses' baggage.

Major Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A., was in charge of Red Cross Headquarters and Camp. The latter was found to be most beautifully located a short distance from the village in a large field with shade, adjoining the Red Cross Field Hospital, No. 1, on one side, and the Catholic Cemetery on the other, while to the rear lay the tents of the veterans from Pennsylvania. An avenue intersected the Red Cross Reservation, the tents and personnel of Major Patterson on one side, and the tents of the nurses on the other. The first tent in the line was designated for the superintendent and her two assistants, and the remaining nine for the corps of nurses. In addition there was a commodious bathing tent and another fitted up with shower baths. All precautions for sanitation were strictly enforced.

Each of the tents for nurses was furnished with eight army cots, and blankets, sheets, pillow cases, a lantern, chair, table, and pegs in the tent pole for hanging up garments. The tents were those designed for the use of officers of the U. S. Army, being of heavy khaki, 16 feet square. The furnishings were all new.

Pure water was supplied from an artesian well. A large mess-room, open on all sides, was provided for the use of the Red Cross personnel, the tables accommodating all at one sitting. This pavilion was screened against flies. The tableware was of the regulation Army type- for each person a gray agate plate, a tin cup of quart size, a spoon, fork, and knife, plates being changed with courses. The food was substantial and most excellent, being prepared and served by eleven colored cooks and waiters from Richmond, Va.

After dinner, on Saturday evening, Miss Delano addressed the entire body of nurses, pointing out to them that this was the first time the Red Cross nurses had been thus assembled actually in the field, and that a great opportunity was afforded them, as intelligent, devoted women, to show their fitness for this honor. She explained to them some of the formalities and intricacies of camp life.

On Sunday morning Miss Delano was driven over the entire battlefield in order that she might view the 14 Relief Stations, and have fuller knowledge of what would be required of the nurses. To the regret of all she left for her home in the afternoon. While in camp she appointed Nellie M. Rennyson, chief nurse at the Philadelphia General Hospital, and Mary A. Clark, of the same city, as assistants to Miss Murray. Miss Clark was for some time connected with the office of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service in Washington and was thoroughly familiar with the plan of organization and scope of the Red Cross work.

In the afternoon Major Patterson, the commandant, escorted Miss Murray over the battlefield, giving her all details concerning the various Relief Stations, and specifying just what would be required of the nurses at each station. He also arranged that all the nurses should be sent over the field.

Immediately after dinner on Sunday the nurses assembled for evening prayers and Scripture reading conducted by Miss Murray and Miss Rennyson, and brief prayers were read each evening thereafter while in camp.

On Monday, June 30th, orders were received from Major Patterson that nurses be ready to go to Field Hospital No. 1 at 1 p. m., to enter upon their duties, as this hospital was nearly full. It was deemed wise to

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send, for this afternoon only, all those who had been selected to act as Chief Nurses; so that, if called into service in the future, this experience in a Field Hospital would be of service to them. All of the 13 selected were women of experience who had held positions of responsibility, the majority of them being at the present time superintendents of large city hospitals. A competent staff was selected for Tuesday, which marked the official beginning of the nurses' work. Among them were two surgical nurses for the operating room of each Field Hospital, and two dietitians.

On Monday evening Major Patterson gave to the assembled nurses a most interesting and instructive account of the great battle, illustrated by maps.

On Tuesday morning, July 1st, the 13 nurses assigned to Field Hospital No. 1, and the 13 for Field Hospital No. 2, reported for duty. The former came home to lunch, and all returned to camp at 6 p. m., the day's work over. No night nurses were required in these hospitals, as the majority of the patients were soon discharged, those seriously ill being sent to hospitals in nearby towns, such as Hanover and York, while the patients whom it was necessary to keep over night were cared for by Army Corps men.

The 42 nurses assigned to the distant Relief Stations were all driven there in autos, carrying a lunch, to remain until called for, about 6 p. m.

The following were selected to act as Chief Nurses of Field Hospitals and Relief Stations: Field Hospital No. 1, Alice Garrett; Field Hospital No. 2, Mrs. Emma Praetorious. Relief Stations: Caroline McKee, Ida F. Giles, Frances Lundy, Eva Simonton, Emma Lindberg, Lydia Giberson, Eliza Callender, Anna Garrett, Mrs. Maria M. Nichols, Marian MacEwan, Anna Loughli, Emily Gamewell, Ermia Roof, Anna M. Brown.

At every station was a telephone communicating with Headquarters and the other Stations, and in attendance at each was a detachment of Boy Scouts or of miners trained to give First Aid, who were to assist the doctors and nurses, to act as stretcher bearers, and to carry pails of water. In some cases the nearest source of supply was a half mile away.

The Red Cross stations were designed merely for temporary relief, and it was expected that the bulk of the work would consist in giving a blanket and pillow to the weary, shelter from sun and heat, beef tea to the hungry, and often merely a drink of water, and that the majority would soon be able to leave unassisted. The Red Cross automobiles (nine in number) were scheduled so that one would stop at each station every 20 minutes, and convey any veteran really ill to one of the Field Hospitals, and help those who were merely exhausted on the way back to their encampment. In case of prostrating illness, the Red Cross ambulance was telegraphed for from Headquarters. All nurses were charged to exercise the greatest care in recording the names of sick veterans and the address of their friends.

On the afternoon of July 1st, Major Patterson made an inspection tour of the 14 Relief Stations, accompanied by Miss Murray and Miss Rennyson. The heat was intense, and the stations had all been more or less busy. Some had treated as many as 35 cases, a few of which were serious; some patients were stimulated with ammonia, some given beef tea, many others needed only rest on a blanket in the shade, while a still larger number wanted only a drink of water.

In the afternoon of the 2nd a severe electrical storm passed over the battlefield. It was preceded by a violent windstorm, which enveloped everything in clouds of dust, and sent visitors and veterans scurrying for shelter. All of the Relief Stations were so crowded with soldiers and others who sought refuge that it was impossible to count them. There can be no doubt, however, that the relief of various kinds afforded by the Rest Stations warded off many cases of serious illness, and even saved life.

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Field Hospital No. 1 was nearly full on July 1st, and our Red Cross nurses were kept busy, 97 patients remaining in the wards when night fell.

On July 3rd, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Reserve Medical Corps, U. S. A., and Sanitary Inspector of the Encampment, made an official visit to Red Cross headquarters.

The stations generally were a little less busy than on the 2d, and at night stations 2, 5 and 13 were closed by order of Major Patterson, and the personnel sent to stations which needed more assistance.

On the night of the 3rd there was a fine display of fireworks from Little Round Top, and Major Patterson gave orders that nurses be sent to the nearby Station, No. 10, as there was a possibility of accidents. A doctor, two nurses, two Boy Scouts, and two First Aid Miners were sent, but fortunately no accident occurred.

On the Fourth of July the number of visitors at the Encampment was larger than usual, there being many special trains running. While very warm, the weather was ideal, cool breezes blowing all day. In the morning a boom of cannon announced the arrival of President Wilson to address the veterans, and a few hours later another proclaimed his departure. Throughout the day the work at the Stations was lighter, and all were closed in the afternoon, the nurses making preparations to leave the next morning, with the exception of 26 who were wanted at the Field Hospitals on the 5th.

On the morning of the 5th about 36 nurses departed for home and others in the afternoon; the remainder, who were Pittsburgh nurses on duty in Field Hospital No. 2, planned to leave the morning of the 6th, this closed the camp of the Red Cross Nurses.

The nurses were delighted with their camp experience, and were greatly impressed with the fact that this was the first occasion since the Civil War when women had been encamped in tents on the field with an army. All considered it a privilege to be there, and an honor to be serving under the Red Cross Flag.

The Nurses, Scouts and First Aid Miners felt that less actual service was called for than had been anticipated. This was wholly due to the well-planned preventive measures instituted at the relief stations and throughout the town. The fatigue, exhaustion, or first symptoms of illness on the part of the veterans found in these stations speedy relief; and if necessary the veterans were given immediate transportation to the hospital or their own camps.

Colonel Bradley and Major Patterson, as well as Major Reno, of Field Hospital No. 1, and Major Hess, of Field Hospital No. 2, were most considerate and thoughtful of the nurses' comfort, and the nurses felt deeply indebted for all the courtesies extended to them while in camp.

The encampment formed a scene of exquisite beauty. The vast plain was covered with the tents of peace, overhead the blue sky and warm July sunshine, around it the all-encircling hills, here and there the harvest fields with stacks of golden grain, and babbling springs, in the midst the thrifty town with crowds of happy people and gay with flags and banners. Everywhere were soldiers: gray-haired, some grim of visage, with martial bearing, some with feeble step and bent shoulders, many of them not clad in panoply of war but in quiet civilian garb, only the soldier's hat or modest button on the coat to tell that this was the remnant of the great host which a half century ago trod these slopes to victory or death. The charm of camp life pervaded all; the bugle calls, reveille, and taps, the roll of drums, the old camp songs, the army wagons and mules, the sentry at his post and the gleam and smoke of camp fires can never be forgotten.

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THE RED CROSS

(Columbus, Ohio, "Evening Dispatch")

In commenting upon the recent complaint against the Red Cross—which complaint comes from parties who are dissatisfied with the amount they received following the late flood—an officer of the Society states that he is not at all surprised. In fact, he says that after every great calamity there is some complaint. It is due, he says, either to the grasping, greedy disposition of individuals or to their misunderstanding. Envy and jealousy may also enter into the complaints, but the officer is charitable enough to attribute most of it to ignorance.

When the flood broke upon us last spring, representatives of the Red Cross visited the State, as they always do when the clouds of mirery lower over a community. The Society offered its services, to be used in the most effective manner. The Governor of the State accepted the services of the Red Cross, and gladly. He was aware of the effectiveness of its organization and of its high standing among the nations of the earth. Many of the contributions which the people of this country d sired to reach the flood-stricken people were sent directly to the Red Cross at Washington. Other contributions were sent to the Governor of this State.

So there were at once created two separate relief funds, with the State Relief Commission appointed by the Governor handling one fund and the Red Cross in charge of the other. Naturally and wisely—it was decided to combine the funds and to ask the Red Cross to use its organization in disbursing the relief. The Red Cross cheerfully undertook this important work. Disbursing relief is not an experiment with the Red Cross. It has a system of its own and with equipped officers to apply the system. These officers came to Columbus and began the work. They knew no one here and were unprejudiced for or against any one. Relieving distress is a business with them.

Those who were in touch with these officers of the Red Cross marveled at the work accomplished. Only those who stood at a distance had fault to find.

No effort was made to reimburse those who lost property through the flood. The one idea was to prevent suffering and to get flood sufferers upon their feet at the earliest possible moment. It so happened in many instances that those who lost much were still in position to help themselves. Such persons received no aid. In other instances those who had lost little needed a great deal. It was granted to them.

Every dollar disbursed was accounted for. Every penny contributed by the generous people of this country reached its proper destination. There was no graft, no scandal of any kind save in the minds of mistaken people.

It therefore comes with poor grace to criticise the Red Cross that did so much with so little to relieve our sufferings during the days of our hardships. The flood left many scars, of course, and wounds that will never heal. But the best that could be done in the way of relief was done. The Red Cross established itself in this community, with thinking people, as the greatest agency for relief that has been created by human ingenuity.

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Flood of 1913—Losses and Expenditures

ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
National Director.

WHEN this number of THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE reaches its readers, the relief operations in the Ohio River Valley, following the floods of March, 1913, will have been substantially completed. The temporary administrative offices of the Red Cross established in Columbus, Ohio, on March 29th, were closed on August 29th, after an extremely active existence of five months. The special agents of the Red Cross, who had been assigned to many different communities, have been released, leaving the finishing touches here and there to be given by the local flood relief committees or the permanent local social agencies.

In some communities house reconstruction is not quite complete. Here and there outbreaks of typhoid have prolonged the work of the relief committees and have brought into it serious complications. Then belated and recurrent instances of need arise in every community. A family which fled from home when the flood came has remained with distant friends until now, and has not shared in the relief distribution in its home town where its losses occurred. Returning home at this late date, it applies for help. Another family received help which was thought sufficient, but because of illness or poor management, or perhaps, because of mistaken judgment by the relief committee, it has become necessary to provide further help.

No great task of relief giving, following a serious disaster, can be cut short off and dismissed from further consideration. The time will come when the Red Cross will have done all that it can, but there must inevitably remain a legacy of special needs which can only be met by the community's own helpful agencies. Therefore, this announcement that the flood, relief operations are substantially completed refers only to the large measures of relief carried on by the Red Cross and the special local committees. Undoubtedly, the permanent relief agencies all through the flood district will find their work materially increased during the coming winter as a direct result of the flood.

The Losses.

No one can compute the losses by the flood last spring. The destruction to life can be given with fair accuracy, although not with exactness. About 600 persons were drowned in the entire flood area. Loss of life was greatest in Dayton, Hamilton and Columbus, with a heavy toll in many other towns. When the relief committees began to inquire as to the deaths of heads of families — the breadwinners — the number was found to be surprisingly small. The victims were chiefly children and women.

Officers of the United States Weather Bureau stationed at Columbus have gathered such data as are available relative to property losses in the State of Ohio. From this data they have ventured upon the following estimates: Buildings and personal property, $62,972,387; farm products, $1,152,800; live stock, $233,953; public highways and bridges, $12,998,039. Here is a total estimate of $77,357,179 in Ohio alone, and how inadequate a measure it must be of the actual losses becomes apparent when it is known that it makes no allowance for the destruction and injury to farm lands, nor for the enor-

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mous losses in wages of scores of thousands of working men or in the profits of business concerns. Nor can any estimate be made of the economic loss resulting from the illness, the grief and discouragement of those thousands who endured the anguish of seeing their homes or their loved ones swept away, and who passed through terrible exposure during those awful days.

It should be added that many observers in Illinois estimate the flood losses very much higher than the figures above given. Governor Cox believes the losses to highways and bridges alone to have exceeded $50,000,000.

And what was true of Ohio was equally true, though smaller areas and populations were affected, of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Collected information which is substantially accurate shows that in the days immediately following the flood more than 300,000 persons were compelled to depend upon relief supplies for food. Families driven from home and temporarily dependent upon relief agencies or friends for shelter numbered over 65,000, consisting of about 256,000 persons. The number of dwelling houses completely swept away and destroyed was 2,691, while the houses repaired and put into habitable condition by the aid of relief funds exceeded 10,000 in number.

Relief Expenditures.

Relief expenditures can not now be stated, as they were made through many channels. The total expenditures of cash by the Red Cross and the several State and local committees aggregate not less than $3,200,000. Of this amount about $1,350,000 was contributed directly through the Red Cross, $580,000 was contributed expressly to Ohio for use in that State, and was expended through the Red Cross, and about $500,000 was contributed directly to flooded cities and towns and was expended through the Red Cross or in harmony with Red Cross plans and methods. This gives a total in round numbers of about $3,700,000, expended by or in close working co-operation with the Red Cross and in accordance with a single consistent system of expenditure and accounting. The remaining $500,000 was expended chiefly in sections and communities into which the Red Cross did not enter because they were able and desirous of caring for their own suffering people. Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne were the more important of those cities which met and solved their own problems. Governor Ralston, of Indiana; Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, and Governor Dunne, of Illinois, held funds which were expended independently, though in such a manner as to supplement and conserve the Red Cross funds.

No intelligent estimate can be made of the value of food supplies, clothing and bedding contributed from every part of the country. The Chicago Association of Commerce alone purchased and shipped new supplies, on the recommendation of the Red Cross, of a value of over $152,000. There is no doubt that Ivory Company purchased and donated supplies at a cost of approximately $160,000. There is no doubt that supplies contributed from all sources exceeded in value $1,000,000, not including the enormous emergency contributions of food, blankets, tents and other necessary articles by the United States Army and Navy, and aggregating in value over three-quarters of a million dollars.

As indicated above, the relief work is not completed. Considerable expenditures remain to be made, not alone to carry out plans already entered upon, but also to supplement the work of the regular local relief agencies this winter, where the after effects of the flood have placed upon them a burden which they cannot bear alone.

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The Needlework Guild in Flood Relief

ROSAMOND K. BENDER, *National Corresponding Secretary.*

THE Needlework Guild of America was organized in 1885, and became affiliated with the American Red Cross in 1908, and with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1909, and is entitled to representation at their meetings. To those not familiar with the methods of the Guild, it may be well to state that the Needlework Guild of America is a national organization, having 360 branches in 36 States, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

A town branch has the simple organization of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and under them work directors dealing with at least ten members, who each contributes annually two or more new articles of wearing apparel or household linen. Stress is laid on the word "new." There are many suitable agencies to handle partly worn garments, but the Guild, by its charter, cannot accept them in its regular work.

There is an annual collection, and the clothing is distributed according to the votes of the directors. In a city, where the work is larger, there are section presidents, each having directors under her; otherwise the general working principle is the same. The organization is non-sectarian, and men, women, and children may join. For financial support the Guild requires that each director shall have one "money member." This insures a voluntary gift of any amount, and offers a place where men can lend their aid. There are no fees, fines, or dues.

At the annual meeting the garments are collected, sorted and arranged for exhibition, after which they are packed and sent to such charities as have been decided upon by the votes of the officers and section presidents in a city, and officers and direcors in a town branch. More than half a million garments were distributed in the United States in 1912 through this organization. Each branch controls its own work. Its object is to aid the charities and institutions of the country by furnishing annually new, ready-made articles of wearing apparel and household linen, especially to the hospitals for outgoing patients; but the great point of this article is to emphasize the fact that it is also equipped to make an immediate call in the case of national disasters. The secret of its success is its simple machinery. Thousands of garments can almost immediately be secured by a special call to the various branches throughout the country when necessity demands.

While much has been said in this magazine of the work of the different relief societies, little is known by the general public of all that was accomplished by this national charity for the sufferers from the recent floods. When the country was swept with the news of the devastating tornado in Nebraska and the destructive floods and fires of the Middle West, the first object of the Needlework Guild was to get into immediate touch with the officers of the American Red Cross and learn the actual conditions, so as to aid in furnishing garments and household linen to the stricken districts.

Immediately upon receiving word of the disaster, telegrams were sent to the branch presidents in its locality in order to learn the need for garments, especially among the Needlework Guild members. Seven branch presidents responded, asking for im-

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mediate aid. In the meantime, many of the eastern branches were already at work, and awaited instruction as to how and where to send; while others were sending direct through the Red Cross agencies to the scene of relief. Other branches, knowing that the National Office would have definite knowledge of the needs, sent donations of money there. A small purchasing committee was appointed from members of the Executive Board to secure such garments and household linen as had been requested by branch presidents and the American Red Cross representatives, especially at Dayton and Columbus, to whom the supplies were immediately shipped. On March 28th, three days after the flood, the Erie (Pa.) branch president wired the office that she was shipping that day fifteen boxes of garments direct to the Red Cross. These were followed by many other boxes and barrels from Erie and elsewhere. Credit must also be given to the prompt action of the Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Portland (Oregon) branches, which were among the first to respond to the call.

It is doubtful if any call for Needlework Guild relief ever came so near the hearts of its members, because so many of the victims had long been earnest and enthusiastic workers in the Guild.

The following statistics show the work accomplished by 39 city and 112 town branches. The money received was expended for new articles of wearing apparel and household linen, which were forwarded to branch presidents in Nebraska, Ohio, and Indiana, and to the American Red Cross representatives, principally in Dayton and Columbus. Invaluable was the assistance rendered by the Western Union Telegraph and the Adams and United States Express Companies. Not alone was free service given over the wires, but precedence to the messages of the Needlework Guild and free transportation to all consignments bearing the Red Cross Needlework Guild tags. Had it not been for the generous co-operation of these three companies, it would have been impossible to have accomplished the far-reaching results so instantly needed:

List of Branches sending relief to the flood districts.

Branch.	Garments. New	Garments. Part-worn
Akron, Ohio	1,960	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	786	5,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.	813	242
Camden, N. J.	76	332
Canton, Ohio	785	2,275
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	267	142
Charleston, S. C.	77	....
Chester, Pa.	400	390
Chicago, Ill.	3,356	....
Cleveland, Ohio	2,062	....
Denver, Colo.	423	577
Detroit, Mich.	1,611	....
Dubuque, Iowa	273	75
Elizabeth, N. J.	350	....
Erie, Pa.	5,205	2,864
Fall River, Mass.	558	450
Fort Wayne, Ind.	722	....
Hartford, Conn.	312	73
Hoboken, N. J.	328	....
Holyoke, Mass.	266	15
Jacksonville, Fla.	299	264
Lancaster, Pa.	165	....
Newark, N. J.	125	....
New Orleans, La.	94	....
New York City	396	206
Omaha, Neb.	1,259	800
Pittsburg, Pa.	2,034	1,956
Portland, Oregon	1,631	....
Syracuse, N. Y.	16	141
West Chester, Pa.	803	....
Trenton, N. J.	310	242
York, Pa.	225	....
Ambler, Pa.	341	79
Anniston, Ala.	80	29
Audubon, N. J.	51	380
Barnesville, Ohio	1,046	....
Bellefonte, Pa.	188	17
Bethlehem, Pa.	418	92
Beverly, N. J.	223	....
Bloomfield, N. J.	171	287
Bound Brook, N. J.	343	379
Brownsburg, Pa.	142	2
Bustleton, Pa.	14	2
Clifton, S. I.	54	108
Colerain, Ohio	124	....
Collingswood, N. J.	102	....
Colora, Md.	10	30
Concordville, Pa.	116	124
Conneaut, Ohio	459	1,380
Conshohocken, Pa.	163	....
Corry, Pa.	100	....
Coxsackie, N. Y.	80	1
Devon, Pa.	88	....
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	109	....
Downingtown, Pa.	250	150
Flatbush, L. I.	515	59
Forest Hill, N. J.	213	336
Forestport, N. Y.	91	11
Fort Washington, Pa.	36	368
Frankford, Pa.	184	74
Galena, Ill.	108	424

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Branch.	Garments. New.	Garments. Part-worn.
Germantown, Pa.	34	....
Glen Ridge, N. J.	233	137
Glenside, Pa.	450	....
Goldsboro, N. C.	24	....
Greensburg, Pa.	534	...
Haddonfield, N. J. ...	818	93
Hagerstown, Md.	534	20
Hammonton, N. J. ..	56	....
Hatboro, Pa.	446	418
Haverford, Pa.	72	12
Hockessin, Del.	44	....
Hot Springs, Ark.	121	....
Hudson, N. Y.	259	....
Huntington, L. I.	445	1,052
Jarrettown, Pa.	132	4
Kennett Square, Pa..	92	99
Jenkintown, Pa.	62	33
Kingston, Pa.	190	125
Kane, Pa.	30	....
Kirkwood, Mo.	338	258
Lambertville, N. J. ..	4	119
Lansdale, Pa.	152	25
Lansdowne, Pa.	50	....
Lawrenceville, N. J. ..	16	12
Livonia, N. Y.	397	163
Llanerch, Pa.	20	....
Maitland, Fla.	157	25
Malvern, Pa.	82	107
Marlton, N. J.	111	350
Media, Pa.	77	....
Merchantville, N. J. ..	14	138
Monongahela, Pa.	98	61
Montclair, N. J.	405	....
Morristown, N. J.	112	....
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	233	49
Naples, N. Y.	301	33
Narberth, Pa.	130	....
New Rochelle, N. Y ..	660	....
New Utrecht, N. Y. ..	307	37
Northport, L. I.	....	111
North Wales, Pa.	358	72
Orange, N. J.	113	107
Overbrook, Pa.	1,229	....
Oxford, Pa.	33	....
Pelham Manor, N. Y..	113	....
Pittston, Pa.	105	7
Pottsville, Pa.	492	62
Princeton, N. J.	1,031	123
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	76	....
Richmond Hill, L. I. ..	99	10
Ridley Park, Pa.	26	44
Roxborough, Pa.	438	....
Salem, Ohio	60	9
Shippensburg, Pa. ...	106	....
Somerset, Pa.	300	....
Spring House, Pa. ...	30	70
Tacony, Pa.	478	242
Toughkenamon, Pa...	50	....
Union City, Pa.	50	100
Upper Montclair, N. J.	287	278
Wayne, Pa.	410	....
Webster Groves, Mo..	235	105
Wenoah, N. J.	146	131
Westfield, N. J.	50	....
West Grove, Pa.	248	74
Westport, Conn.	534	296
Winstead, Conn.	37	19
Total	49,243	25,606

In addition to the foregoing contributions of clothing, the branches of the Needlework Guild gave for flood relief cash to the amount of $1,035.29.

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Flashlight Glimpses of Relief Work

Prof. R. L. Himes.

In the flood relief operations along the Mississippi River in Louisiana, in 1912 and 1913, no man worked harder or more effectively than Prof. R. L. Himes, of Baton Rouge. As he worked, he found time occasionally to record incidents and impressions which appeared for a passing moment upon the surface of the endless stream of questions, problems, decisions, demands and adminstrative detail which rolled across his desk. These sketches, fragments, call them what you will, are like flashlight pictures, vivid, leaping out of the dark. In reading those which follow, the spirit which Prof. Himes put into his work will be found shining through, giving them warmth and color, as a light behind a stained-glass window brings out its values.—Editor.

The Negro's Friend.

IT was 9 p. m. I sat at my desk in the Flood Relief office, checking over the day's work and planning for the morrow. On my left sat Mr. Barracks, our secretary, with telephone in hand, inquiring when the boats and trains with flood refugees would probably reach Baton Rouge. Around the big table were gathered the men who worked at night, receiving and placing the refugees in their temporary homes. The heavy rain of the day had given way to a drizzling, sullen, sulky night. The river was rising and our people had roused themselves to a last desperate effort to prevent further breaks in the levees.

Barracks had a call in for New Roads, a town in the flooded district. His phone rang.

"Hello!"

"Is that New Roads? —— Well, what's the news? - - - Rising rapidly? - -- Not very. - -— How about the T. and P. train tonight? How many on it? —— About three hundred? - -- Cattle? How many? —- When will they get here? — .. Yes. —— Good night! Good luck to you brother!"

Turning to the committee Barracks said, "T. and P. will arrive on the other side of the river at midnight with three hundred people. There will be seventeen carloads of stock at Anchorage in the morning. The steamer, City of Shreveport" ——

My phone rang.

"Hello! - - Yes, Mrs. Bynum. What is it?"

This is what she said:

"I have just come from my camp and I am so worried that I can't rest. We have a patient in the last stages of consumption that just must be taken out of the camp for the sake of the others. There is a sick child there and it must have some medicine at once, and it should also have a nurse. And those poor women who have little babies are nearly frantic. That meat and meal is a hard diet for grown men, but those women and those little children can't live on it. The nursing babies just cry and cry, and I know it is because they are starving. I tell you, Mr. Himes, I am so heart sick I can't eat or rest. If I could just get some vegetables and soup bones and a big boiler, we could make a lot of soup for them, but of course that would necessitate spoons, plates, and all such things.

"Mrs. Bynum, the Commissary will attend to your orders in the morning. If you do not get these things by 9 o'clock, phone this office again and we will hurry them to you.

"Major Bankston will have a tent erected under the big pecan tree by the side of your headquarters. Have the consumptive patient placed in it. If you need a nurse, employ one

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and the Committee will see to the payment of the bill.

"Permit me to caution you that you must not overwork yourself. This work is nerve racking, and you ladies must not forget your own health. The entire organization is built about the positions occupied by you."

As I hung up the phone, Barracks said, "What do you think of that?"

"What?"

"The National Association for the Advance of Colored People wants to know under what law we are working the negroes on the levees without pay."

"I think that those folks are exhibiting the same ignorance and prejudice that they usually show. They are working on the presumption that they are the only friends the negro has.

"Just think of it? Here are gathered in this room ten white men who will work most of the night receiving, feeding and housing refugees, mostly colored. There are scores of men, autos, and teams that are subject to your instant call. I have just been in conversation with Mrs. Bynum who is mothering one camp of over three hundred negro refugees, and the angels must be smiling tonight as they see her at work. And there are hundreds of our white ladies working in this cause.

"And who pays you and who pays them?

"Since this work began, I have called upon the citizens of Baton Rouge to the number of hundreds and none have refused. None have asked for pay. When a crisis like this comes upon our people, the ordinary business question, 'How much do you pay?' becomes, 'What can I do to help?'

"By their actions our people have said, 'I am my brother's keeper.'

"So, brethren, don't let the ignorance of a few people a thousand miles away cause you any loss of energy. That rain is increasing and we'll need all our strength for the toil of this night. Besides, remember this: There are lots of good people in that country for each presumptuous ignoramus like the one who wrote that telegram. The presumptuous and ignorant are loud mouthed and forward; the others are more cautious and when they find the true conditions they'll have something to say that will be comfortting to us.

"Let's do the work. Our responsibility to-night is to God and to humanity.

"Here, Dr. Hunter, are the keys to the big vacant Brooks store on Government street. It was put in shape to-day. The buildings at the School for the Deaf are nearly full. Possibly a hundred more can be placed, mostly on the galleries. After that, fill this store building, which is near enough to the school for them to walk over there for their meals. The long shed at the Central Camp will care for the Colored people tonight."

"Wh-r-r-r!

"Hello!" —— "Yes."

"All right, Fourrier."

"Put Fourrier down on the calendar for duty from twelve o'clock to six in the morning."

At which point Barracks spoke up.

"Gentlemen, that fellow, Fourrier, is a prince! He worked all day and then reports here every night regularly. And when he says he'll be here, you can count on him."

Right you are, Barracks. That fellow is a prince. We're just learning how many people there are about here with royal blood in their veins. Mrs. Boyd said, after a day of strenuous work in her camp, "I'm so glad I'm living this day. I had no idea there are so many good people in the world. I find them everywhere just going about and doing good."

A man's title to nobility is not that he is descended from a noble sire; it is that he execute with princely courage the commands of duty in life's battle.

"I'll say goodnight, gentlemen. I'll be at my desk at six o'clock in the morning. Place all business that I should attend to on my file."

"How's that? Oh, the lumber for New Roads. Yes, that lumber has gone and they are probably rescuing

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people right now with the boats made of it.

"Good night!"

A LITTLE MOUND OF EARTH.

"Good morning, Uncle! Sit on that chair. What can we do for you to-day?"

An old negro, who had waited for some time, stood before the desk. He took the seat and entered quickly upon the business of his visit.

"I wants ter know if you'se seen my little gal. She's lost and I'se been huntin' fur her fur nigh to a week an' I can't fin' 'er. De people all say dis is de place to cum to fur to fin' ebery t'ing, an' so I cum. She's a bright little gal, eight years ole, dis comin' June. Has you seen 'er, Boss?" and he looked into my face as if life itself depended upon the answer.

"Uncle, I've seen so many people since this flood came that I am not sure whether I saw your little girl or not. Did you say it is *your* little girl?"

"Yas, sir, Boss! No—i's dis way, Boss. My daughter had dis chil', and she died when de chil' was a little bit a thing, an' I tuck it an' cared fur it an' raise it, an' i's my gran' chil'. Does you t'ink my chil's in dis city, Boss?"

"It might be here, Uncle. Tell me how you came to be separated from the child."

"I's dis way, Sah. We had dun waited on de levee all day fur de boat, an' w'en de boat cum, we put de wimmens an' de chillens on de boat an' de men dey he'p to load de stock. An' w'ile we was a loadin' de stock on de barge, de steamboat, it went off, an' I hain't seen de chil' sence dat time till now. I's been to Wilhelm an' to Port Hudson, an' now I'se here, a lookin' fur my chil'. Some people say dey seed de chil', but dey don' know whar she at now. I just knows dar's somet'ing bad happened dat chil'. Every night since her ma died, dat chil' has gone to sleep in dese bery arms, Boss; an' I knows if she's livin' she is cryin' fur me now. Does you t'ink she's in dis town?

"She might be here. I am not sure of that. We can find out, however. I will give you a note to the captains of our camps and they will permit you to talk to the people in the camps. In that way you can find whether your little girl is in camp. I will ask the colored citizens' committee to search among the refugees who are being cared for in private families. It may be that your child is with some of our colored families. Give me your name."

"Joshua Clay."

"What was the girl's name?"

"Angelina Clay."

"Here is the note. Visit the camps and let me know the result of your search."

"T'ank you, Boss."

The old man went away. I recalled the death of an orphan child a few days before and concluded after some inquiry that this was the child the old man was looking for. The child had come in on a rainy night among many other people, and wasn't noticed until she was a very sick patient. The shock, the grief of loneliness in the midst of many strangers, the far-off call to leave this troubled world—she turned upon her hard bed and feebly cried for her grandfather. Then silence fell upon the child. The woman who waited on her thought she slept. She slept, but not to wake again a charge of ours.

We buried her in the potter's field.

The old man found the little mound of earth; and, sitting by it, gave expressions to his grief.

As long as he lives that little mound of earth will loom large in the life of Old Uncle Josh. The object of eight years' devotion lies beneath it; life's current seems to have lost itself in it.

Those little mounds of earth!

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TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

The camps are empty. The last boat load of refugees left for their homes this morning. There's plenty left for us to do before this flood is a matter of history, but we have found a breathing spell, a moment when the mind may turn upon the doings of the past six weeks and think without continuous interruptions of things that must be done now.

Six weeks ago the victims of the Torras crevasse began to arrive in Baton Rouge. By the 10th of May there were seven thousand refugees and many thousands of cattle, horses, and mules in East Baton Rouge Parish, whose friendly hills offered safe retreat from the floods that overflowed the homes in the fertile plains on the west of the great river. Within this city alone more than four thousand people found a temporary home. Most of these were women and children, of whom some five hundred were white and the others colored. The problem that confronted the city was a difficult one. Here was a population large enough to make a town in itself. It must be fed. Feeding meant not only the plain rations furnished by the Government, but it meant that we must add some vegetable diet to Uncle Sam's meat, meal, sugar, coffee and molasses. It meant that we must add knives, forks, plates, cups, stoves, pans, skillets, etc., for the Government did not furnish these. Wood for fuel, sanitary measures for such a poulation, oil, lime, and an abundance of water were needed.

In such a population, in normal times, there are sickness and death. In such times as this, sickness is not stayed and pain is not soothed, though gentler hands or more sympathetic hearts never ministered to unfortunate humanity. When a ten-dollar contribution came from a citizen of Tampa, labeled, "For the Babies," one of our ladies consecrated it to its noble purpose with a bear as she said, "God bless the babies!" And so we nursed their sick and buried their dead.

As the waters receded we took them back to their homes, gave them food to eat, and seed to plant. We did it. Who? All who contributed money to this work; all who sent clothing; all who laid aside their own work, and toiled in the work of humanity.

And now we are nearing the end of it. We have a moment in which to reflect, and the question arises, "What of it all?" To the flood refugees it was six weeks of exile from home to be followed by weeks and months of hard times until land can be tilled and crops raised. What of it? Does it all mean that by some fiendish perversion of nature this suffering came upon a people with no result other than weeks and months of sorrow and distress? On the contrary, two things, one surely and the other probably, are the definite returns for this great sacrifice. The former is the great humanitarian uplift given to those who did the work; the latter is the probability that the control of these floods will be lodged where it belongs—with the National Government. The former is spiritual; the latter is material. Here in Baton Rouge citizens of all classes joined in the work with a spirit that was beautiful to see, and because we thought together and wrought together for weeks on the wants of suffering mankind, we're a better people and a stronger people. Life's current has broadened and deepened with us. The Brooklyn lady who sent some two thousand dollars as the proceeds of an entertainment for the flood sufferers brought the lesson to her friends, and that "It is more blessed to give than to receive" became a fact in their larger lives.

May it not be, therefore, that when we take account of stock we can list as a valuable resource to our country the broader sympathy and greater humanity that have come to us as a result of this flood?

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As one of the boats was leaving with its load of refugees I looked at a negro who had just said, "Thank you, boss, fur what you'z done fur me." I thought, "What have we done for you? Some person gave that old suit of clothes you have on; the new shoes came out of a Red Cross box; that hat was given, doubtless, by some person in the far North, for it was never made for this weather; your ticket was bought with money contributed by a church society; some second hand underwear, a few pounds of salt meat, and some meal finish the equipment.

"Little enough! In a few weeks the pressure of life and earning a living will leave but a trace of what we've done for you. Yet how much have we gotten out of doing the little we have done! You got a few second-hand rags and some plain food; we got a quickened conscience, a tenderer sympathy, and a broader humanity. There are a few thousand of you: there are ninety millions of us."

The Fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, BURNING

ON the afternoon of Friday, September 5th, fire broke out in a closely built up section of Hot Springs, Ark., and burned several hours before it could be extinguished. On the following morning, as soon as information of the fire reached the American Red Cross, tel-

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COMMISSARY OF RELIEF COMMITTEE AT OFFICE OF BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE

egrams offering assistance were sent to Governor George W. Hays, at Little Rock, and to Mr. Robert E. Wait, Acting President of the Arkansas Red Cross Board. These gentlemen were authorized to draw on the Red Cross for $1,000 for immediate use for the relief of fire sufferers, and were also invited to call upon the Red Cross for additional assistance if needed, not only in the form of financial contributions, but also in the way of utilizing the experienced agents of the Red Cross in organizing relief measures. A similar telegram was sent to Mr. M. A. Eisle, Treasurer of the Hot Springs Relief Committee.

The offer of financial assistance from the Red Cross was immediately accepted. After a careful survey, a statement was forwarded from the scene of the disaster outlining in conservative terms the extent and character of the losses caused by the fire. From this statement the following information is taken:

The fire covered exactly 103 acres. Part of this area was in a closely built up section of frame cottages and shanties occupied by negroes. A strong wind soon fanned the first fire into a conflagration, which leaped past the firemen, destroying their hose as it went.

The flames soon reached a prominent business street, consuming the public utilities plant—electricity, gas, water, and transportation. Close at hand the largest nominal loss was the big Park Hotel. Other large items of loss were two handsome churches, the high school, and the country courthouse. Several other hotels were burned, some apartment houses, and some homes of people in good financial circumstances. Finally, the small homes of several hundred families were destroyed. Insurance upon destroyed property amounted to about $1,500,000. The actual net loss above insurance is estimated to have been between $500,000 and $1,000,000, divided among about 1,000 losers, many of whom will be able to recover from their losses without assistance from the relief funds.

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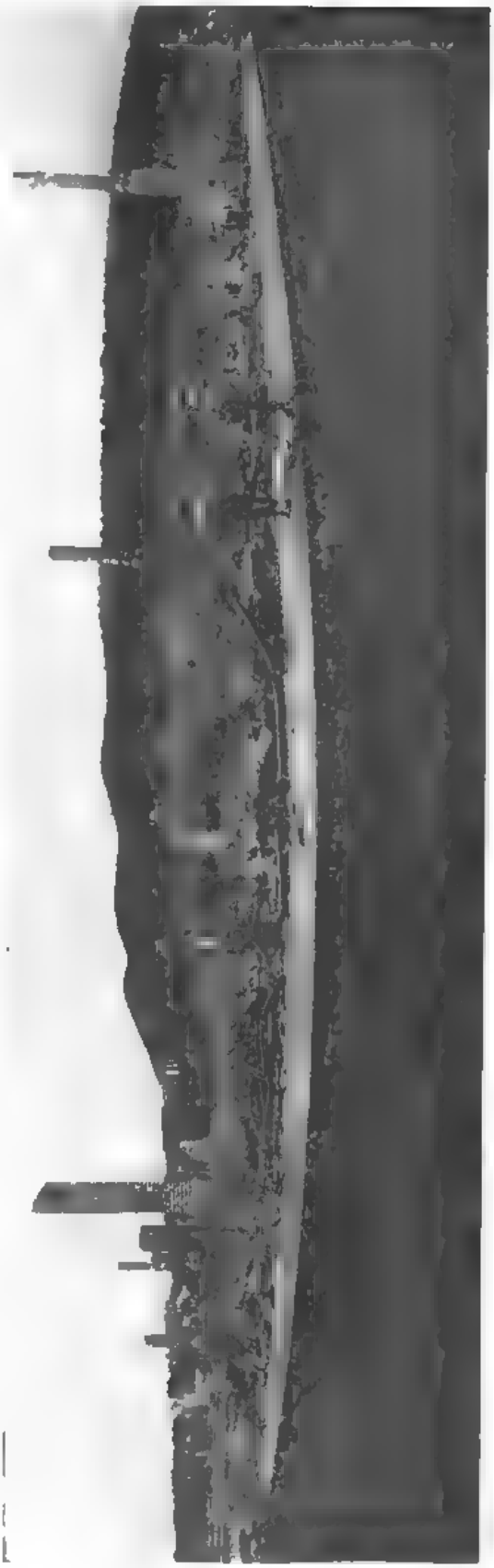
The same authority which prepared the foregoing review of losses stated that the difficult part of the work of the Relief Committee must lie in sifting out the real needy who suffered from the fire from those who did not lose in the disaster, but who will be attracted in the hope of obtaining help through the Relief Committee.

On September 11th the National Director of the Red Cross requested Mr. William M. McGrath, of Birmingham, Ala., who has had extended experience in Red Cross relief work, to go to Arkansas for conference with the Relief Committee in Hot Springs, and with Governor Hays and others at Little Rock, with a view to placing the services of the Red Cross at the command of the Relief Committee in any manner which personal conference might suggest. Mr. McGrath accordingly hastened to Little Rock, where he discussed the situation with Governor Hays and others, and then went to Hot Springs and met the Relief Committee. The committee very heartily elected him to membership, and was glad to avail itself of his experience in meeting the difficulties of the task with which it was confronted.

A commissary was quickly established, from which relief supplies were issued in a rapid and systematic manner, while business-like methods for keeping records and accounts were promptly installed. Funds and supplies for relief purposes promptly began arriving in generous amounts, in response to an appeal which was issued by the Relief Committee immediately after the disaster.

The total amount of the relief fund received up to October 1st, was $24,000.

There is every reason to believe that the activity and efficiency of the Relief Committee has met the emergency in a satisfactory manner, and that before winter arrives all whose homes were burned will have been provided with shelter and other necessaries sufficient to enable them to live in comfort.



LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM HIGH SCHOOL, HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

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Troubled Mexico and the Red Cross

DISTURBED conditions in Mexico continue, and the services of the American Red Cross in the rescue of American citizens from that country and in providing medical and hospital care for Mexican soldiers along the international boundary have not ceased.

In the July number of this magazine appeared an account of the relief expedition along the east coast of Mexico, by means of which 330 American refugees were taken on board ship at Vera Cruz and Tampico and safely landed at Galveston, Tex. From American consuls in Mexican cities reports of the rescue of Americans continue to be received. Under date of July 22d the Consul General at Monterey write as follows:

> Our American National Red Cross never assisted a more worthy or a more appreciative lot of persons than these here in Mexico whom the Red Cross has lately assisted.

From the American Consul at Mazatlan, about the middle of August, came this statement:

> At the present time there is not one destitute American citizen in this city. All who were destitute have been provided for, and I can assure you that a very great service has been rendered and much suffering prevented by the humane assistance afforded by the American National Red Cross and the Department of State.

Pursuant to the plan of the United States Government to assist American refugees from Mexico to reach their homes and friends, agents of the Red Cross at the chief ports of entry for such refugees have been appointed by the Department of State to receive them on landing and assist them to proceed to any part of the United States. These agencies have been established as follows:

New York City: W. Frank Persons.
San Francisco: C. J. O'Connor.
Galveston: Rabbi Henry Cohen.
New Orleans: H. J. Thompson.
San Diego: Mrs. G. H. Ballou.

When the Department of State is informed of the number of destitute Americans on board a vessel and the date of its arrival at port, the department telegraphs the facts to the proper Red Cross agent, who meets the arriving refugees and provides temporary assistance and railroad tickets for those in need of financial help.

Upon orders of the Department of State, the Army transport *Buford* sailed from San Francisco on September 7th to touch at various points on the west coast of Mexico for the purpose of taking American refugees on board. Charles Jenkinson, who was in charge of the Red Cross relief expedition along the east coast, is in charge of this expedition also, representing both the Government and the Red Cross. This account goes to press before the *Buford's* return. Physicians and nurses are on board to care for any of the refugees who may require medical attention.

Caring for Wounded Americans.

From time to time, ever since the Madero revolution broke out, it has been the practice of the Mexican forces, both federal and insurgent, to send wounded men across the international boundary into the United States for care when the fighting was near enough to the line to make it practicable. It has thus become the humane duty of the Red Cross to give medical and other attention to wounded Mexicans at several points on the boundary, and on various occasions.

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Latest of these calls for Red Cross help occurred at El Paso, Texas, on August 7th and 8th, when eighteen wounded Mexican soldiers were carried over the line by their compatriots. The El Paso Chapter of the Red Cross immediately placed the men in the large local hospital known as "Hotel Dieu," and provided them with necessary medical and surgical treatment and nursing. Dr. H. E. Stevenson, Chairman of the Chapter, and Dr. C. F. Braden, Secretary, as they have repeatedly done before, gave their personal professional services without charge. Only one of the wounded men died, and all others have now recovered.

Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick

MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

SO valuable and successful have the Red Cross Text Books on First Aid proved that the Committee on Nursing Service decided to provide an equally valuable text book on "Elementary Hygiene and the Home Care of the Sick."

Humanity and patriotism are two great watchwords of the Red Cross. What "multum in parvo" they express, and how wonderfully they combine in this new field of active service! To teach our women how to prevent illness and disease, and how to mitigate the sufferings of the sick is a work for humanity, and, leading as it will toward the upbuilding of a strong and healthy race, it becomes a truly patriotic work for the country.

This new text book has been prepared by two of the best known trained nurses in this country. Miss Jane A. Delano, R. N., was superintendent of nurses at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, of the great Bellevue Training Schools in New York, and of the United States Army Nurse Corps. After reorganizing this corps with marked efficiency, Miss Delano resigned to devote her entire time, without remuneration, to the Red Cross Nursing Service, of whose National Committee she is chairman. The fact that over 4,000 of the best trained nurses in the country are enrolled in the Red Cross for active duty in war or disaster is due mainly to Miss Delano's marked executive ability, organizing efficiency, and her standing in her own profession.

Her collaborator in the text book is one of our equally prominent and able nurses—Miss Isabel McIsaac, R. N., formerly superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and at present superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Miss McIsaac is author of several excellent books on nursing and hygiene.

Before publication the entire work was submitted by the authors to Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, and has met with his approval.

The book is divided into fifteen lessons, or chapters. The first eight are devoted to elementary hygiene, to the all-important subject of prevention of disease; the first and second lessons dealing with bacteria, their relation to health and disease, direct and indirect causes of disease, by what means it is transmitted, the channels of infection, etc. Lesson three takes up food, its choice, preservation, contamination, adulteration. Water and ice are considered in the same lesson. The fourth lesson treats of air, ventilation, heating, lighting, soil, sewage, and garbage. This is followed by a practical lesson on the house, its arrangements, rooms, windows, built-in fixtures, and furnishings.

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A lesson is devoted to the care of the house and laundry work, especially the care of soiled and infected clothing.

The seventh lesson, on personal hygiene, is of much importance, dealing with cleanliness, baths, rest, sleep, recreation, exercise, correct posture and breathing, care of various parts of the body, clothing, and diet. Consideration is also given to the public agencies concerning health and welfare.

A chapter is given to the hygiene of infancy and childhood, beginning with the topic of infant mortality, and including, among others, normal growth and development, quiet and sleep, clothing, methods of lifting, diet, and the development of habits.

The last seven lessons are devoted to the home care of the sick. It must be definitely understood these are not intended for any professional instruction for a trained nurse, but to teach what any woman may find of use in case of illness in her own home.

The ninth lesson describes the most desirable beds, mattresses, pillows, and bedding, and their proper protection in case of sickness. Then comes a lesson on the practical subject of bed-making, changing of bed and clothing of patients, the moving from one bed to another or to chair or sofa. This is followed by a chapter on the general consideration of the care of the sick in their own homes, model sick room, daily routine, etc.

The twelfth lesson takes up the general care of the patient, describes the function of the skin and methods of giving various baths, care of mouth, hair, etc. How to use simple appliances and substitutes forms the subject of the next lesson—the use and preparation of hot, dry, and moist applications; cold compresses, poultices, plasters, liniments, pads, air pillows, head-rests, etc.

Symptoms are treated in the fourteenth lesson—those shown by the skin, respiration, circulation, temperature, and in various other ways; early signs of tuberculosis, other infectious diseases, and cancer are pointed out. The final chapter is devoted to medicines and their administration, the improper use of drugs, danger of patent medicines, methods of administering liquids, powders, and pills, and keeping records of the same; the use of sprays and gargles, etc. The home medicine chest and its care completes the chapter. There is an appendix, containing various circulars of information and receipts for the preparation of a few simple dishes.

Attention is called to the fact that no chapter is devoted to first aid, as this is a subject large enough for its own text book, which the Red Cross has already provided.

It seems only necessary to thus enumerate the subjects of these chapters to prove the value of this new text book. The lessons, if studied conscientiously by any woman, will greatly aid her in preventing the entry of disease in her home, and if the loved ones of her family suffer from illness, both she and they may be thankful for the knowledge she has gained from this helpful book. Together with a text book on first aid, it should be found in every mother's library; in fact, on the book shelves of every household. Whenever possible, classes of women should be organized to take this course, under the instructions of a trained nurse approved by the Red Cross. Whatever schools for older girls or colleges for young women place this study in their curriculum, will provide for their pupils practical knowledge of value to them and their families as long as they live. Children brought up by mothers taught such lessons as these will receive the rich advantage of such training and themselves learn much from example in matters of health and hygiene.

The text book can be obtained from the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and any inquiries regarding the formation of classes should be addressed to Home Care of the Sick and First Aid for Women, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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The 1913 Christmas Seal

WITH prospects good or better than in 1912 for a brilliant success, the Red Cross Christmas Seal season of 1913 has begun in earnest. During the summer months new designs for the seal and advertising matter were selected, and for weeks the presses of two printing establishments have been pushed to the utmost to have all supplies in readiness for shipment to agents throughout the country during September and the first part of October.

Oblong in shape, the seal this year bears on its face a vignette of Santa Claus in his sleigh, being drawn by his eight reindeer—

> More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
> And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name,—
> Now, Dasher! Now, Dancer! Now, Prancer and Vixen!
> On, Comet! On, Cupid! On, Dunder and Blitzen!

over a snowy plain, with the rays of the aurora borealis shining above the snowclad hills in the background. Surrounding this vignette is a decorative border in red, with the usual legends.

The first order, placed with the American Bank Note Company, called for one hundred million seals.

The advertising matter, consisting of 3,000,000 blotters, showing a reproduction of the seal, backed by a large Red Cross; 100,000 "For Sale Here" cards, and 200,000 attractive cardboard posters, was early finished, and already has been shipped to the agents, most of whom are State associations affiliated with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. A million and a half envelopes, in which to retail the sales, have also been furnished. In addition to this vast amount of printed matter, those handling the seals have been supplied with four thousand electrotypes of the seals, one of which is reproduced here, and three thousand lantern slides; the former to be delivered to newspapers and the latter, through the courtesy of proprietors, to be shown in motion picture houses. The publicity campaign of local and State agents is also supported by a national press service, by advertisements placed in the leading magazines and by cards, urging the public to join the fight against tuberculosis, placed in street cars in many cities of the country.

The Edison Company will again issue a Red Cross Seal Film. At this writing the name of the photo play has not been decided upon, but in it will be featured the work accomplished by proceeds from the sales of Christmas Seals as compared to fake tuberculosis cures. The showing of copies of this film in thousands of theaters and the publicity given it by the manufacturers and managers are quite a factor in the education of the public as to the seal and its mission.

It is interesting to note that during the second year of the Christmas Seal, up to the 15th of December, the

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orders from agents aggregated twenty-five million seals, whereas in the present campaign that number of seals was ordered on the first day after agents had been notified of the opening of the shipping season. It is hoped that the service to agents will be more prompt and more satisfactory than in former years. To save time and labor a series of order, advice and information forms has been adopted by the Red Cross, and the printers of the seals and advertising matter. Upon receipt of an order for supplies at the Red Cross office, triplicate forms, each set being numbered consecutively, are filled in at one writing: the first being an order on the printer of the seals, the second being an acknowledgment and order notification to the agent, and the third an office memorandum. The manufacturer of the seals, when the order is filled, uses a similar set of forms, one going to the agent or consignee notifying him of the shipment of the seals, one to the Red Cross to the same effect for its information and the third into its own files. A like arrangement has been entered into between the Red Cross and the printer of the advertising. An early shipment of supplies and the promise by the shippers of careful routing of far western orders will tend to minimize the necessity for hasty and less careful distribution of the same by State agents to their various local assistants.

By the time the next number of the Magazine goes to press it is hoped that the success of the 1913 campaign will have been assured and that the results will not fall short of the expectations which seem to be justified by the present outlook.

The institution of a jingle contest among children in connection with the Christmas Seal sale this season will be suggested to agents, the writers of the best jingles to receive free a supply of seals for use on their own Christmas mail. Education, in no matter what form, of children along the line of disease prevention cannot be started too early. Here is a suggestion:

There once was an organization,
The Red Cross—its field a whole nation;
It issued a seal,
Consumption to heal,
And stuck it all over creation.

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What Red Cross Christmas Seals Have Done in New York City

FRANK H. MANN, *Secretary,*
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of New York City.

LUIGI GLASCOSA, a twelve-year-old Italian boy, was one of the first who benefited by the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals in New York City. He was one of a family of nine living in three poorly ventilated rooms and sleeping in a bed with two other children. His mother has had fourteen children, seven of whom are dead. Four were born dead, and others died of fever and grip.

Luigi has always been weak, and when a fresh-air class was established in Public School No. 21 he was one of the first children selected for treatment. It was discovered upon investigation that this little fellow was in the habit of drinking beer and wine at his meals. His mother stated that he was a very nervous child and that he ate very little.

When Luigi entered the Fresh Air Class he was anemic and sickly. He would hardly touch the hot lunch prepared by the committee, and had no interest in his studies. Under proper treatment in the fresh air the little fellow was made over.

Luigi is one of hundreds who have benefited from the money raised in New York City by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals.

The entire fresh-air class movement in New York has been developed under the direction of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in co-operation with the Superintendent of Schools and other officials of the Board of Education.

The significant thing about these classes is the fact that they are conducted in the public school buildings, and are not intended for children having tuberculosis, but for children who might be termed "pre-tuberculous"; that is, children who are anemic, rundown, living in families where there are tuberculous cases, and who, if left alone, would in all probability develop the disease.

The first of these classes was opened in April, 1909, in Public School No. 21, in the heart of the older Italian district, on Mott street. Here a class of twenty children

OUTFIT USED IN FRESH AIR CLASSES NEW YORK CITY

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USING EVERY AVAILABLE SPACE. FRESH-AIR CLASS, NEW YORK CITY

studied practically out of doors until the end of the school year. Most of the children were Italians, and most of them were piteous spectacles physically before entering the class. No child was admitted except after careful examination by Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff, who generously gave his services to the committee and to the city in this work. Nor was any child admitted without consent in writing of the child's parents.

Within a few days after the class opened it was evident that half a dozen such classes could advantageously have been used in this one school. Most of the teachers came to the principal and urged that many children whom they were then teaching with difficulty be placed in such classes. The children themselves were keen to be in them.

A hot meal was served to the children every day, as well as milk and crackers in mid-morning and mid-afternoon. The expenses of this work were met by the committee. The following is a sample menu: Soup, bread and butter, cocoa, with vegetable salad for desert, as the Italian children prefer this to fruit or puddings. This, with milk and crackers served twice a day, costs the committee 17 cents a day per child.

The children were weighed every week, and showed remarkable gain. The case of Jennie M. is typical of what has happened—weight on admission, April 8th, 63.1 pounds; April 22d, 63.2 pounds; May 20th, 67 pounds; June 27th, 68.3 pounds.

From this beginning three years ago, the work has steadily grown in volume and interest. During the present school year there are under the direction of the committee fourteen such classes, in almost as many different schools throughout the city.

There are several distinct types of class rooms. In one of the classes most recently opened use has been made of the roof of a public bath building, upon which has been constructed a permanent class room. At Public School No. 21, where the roof is also used, a less permanent struc-

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ture has been provided, in the form of adjustable canvas awnings. At Public School No. 33 use has been made of a park pavilion, similar in construction to the famous Loomis Leanto. In other schools use has been made of regular class rooms. Very large corner rooms have been selected, or else two rooms have been made into one by removing the partition. The walls have been removed as far as practicable, and glass windows, pivoted horizontally, have been put in. This type of room has been found to work with good results, and may be provided at small cost.

In addition to the medical supervision and the lunch, the committee has had on its staff a special worker, who has visited and supervised the homes of all of the children in these classes, securing charitable assistance wherever necessary, and instructing the parents in the proper care of the children at home in matters respecting their sleeping arrangements, food, etc.

The medical report shows marked gain in weight, in nutrition, in chest expansion, in mental ability, and bodily vigor and tone, in appetite and in sleep on the part of all the children. The reports of the principals of the schools show a marked improvement of the children in their school work.

No one can doubt that the Red Cross Seal Campaign is worth while.

JUST GETTING UP FROM REST FRESH-AIR CLASS, NEW YORK CITY.

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MR. THEODORE WERLE, LECTURER AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. WILLIAM WHITE

Health Campaigning By Motorcycle

OTTO F. BRADLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

A UNIQUE enterprise, financed by the Red Cross Christmas Seals, is a campaign which has been instituted in Wisconsin for extending the gospel of sanitation and good health to the rural population. The work is being done by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, whose entire support is derived from the sale of Red Cross Seals.

Two workers -a lecturer, Mr. Theodore Werle, and his assistant, Mr. William White—are covering the State on a motorcycle, giving lectures at all the rural schools, villages, and country cross-roads, and placarding the fences and billboards with signs dealing with the fundamentals of sanitation.

Their equipment is most unusual. They take with them a stereopticon machine for evening lectures, which are given out of doors during the summer months. The lantern is operated by the lecturer's assistant from the luggage carrier of the motorcycle, and is run by the gas tank which supplies the headlight on the machine for riding at night.

A new supply of cards and literature is sent them at stations along the road, but in addition to their lantern they carry a silk lumberman's tent, sufficient bedding for sleeping out of doors, and enough camp utensils for doing their own cooking. This not only makes them independent of hotels, as well as railways, but the appearance of two men, mounted on a motorcycle, carrying this unique equipment, attracts a great deal of attention and serves to draw a crowd for their evening lecture.

It has been recognized for some time that tuberculosis is as prevalent

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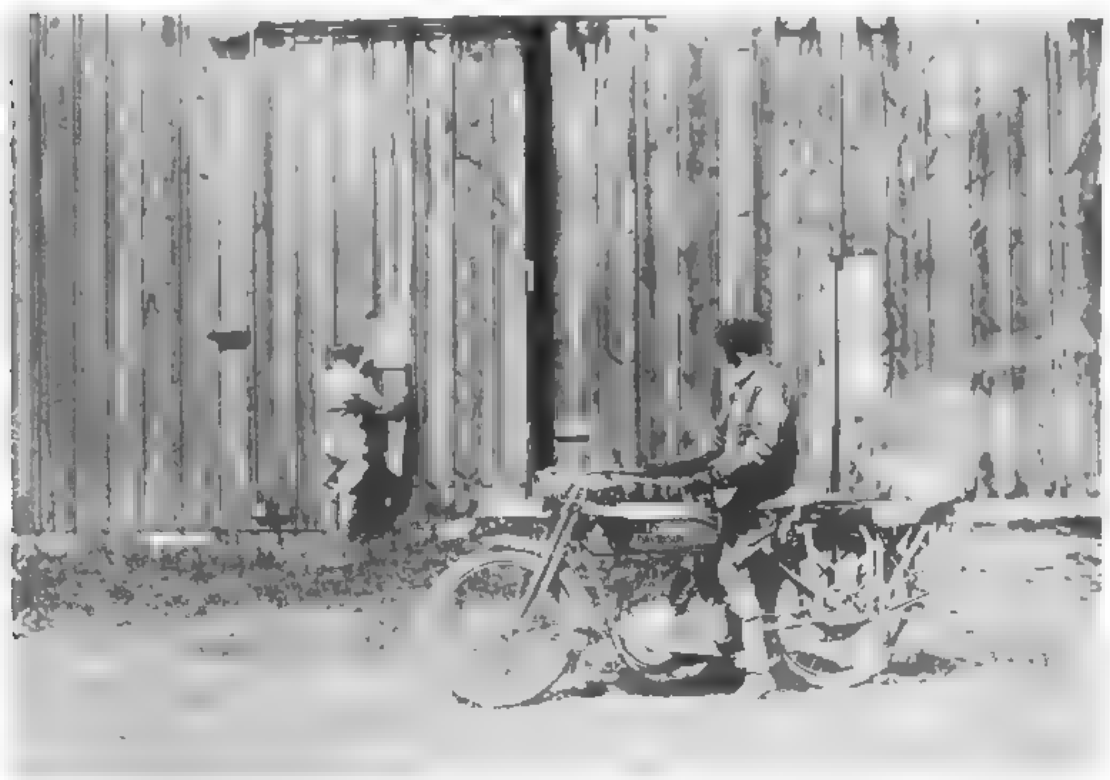
in the country as in the city, and the ignorance concerning it is much greater. It has been almost impossible, however, to do personal work in the rural districts because of the expense of reaching any considerable number of people. In this way, the country is being worked intensively, and Mr. Werle says he is able to reach as many people in a given time as on an ordinary lecture tour of the cities. He also says that with the companionship of an assistant he enjoys the work thoroughly, and does not get tired of the long day's work, which begins at a creamery at 6 o'clock in the morning and continues until the private consultations after the evening lectures are over, which probably keep him until 11 o'clock at night.



TACKING UP ADVANCE NOTICES OF LECTURE

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First Aid Department

MAJOR ROBERT U. PATTERSON, *Medical Corps, U. S. A., In Charge.*

MINES.

A recent communication from a former Red Cross field agent contains the gratifying information that at the first aid meet of the Kentucky Mine Operators' Association, held in Lexington, Ky., in May of this year, three of the five winning teams had been trained by our agent. In the special contest for colored miners both prize winning teams were Red Cross teams.

During the month of August Dr. William N. Lipscomb, of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross, has been engaged in coaching teams in first aid work in the bituminous coal mine region of Western Pennsylvania, using Greensburg as headquarters, and working in co-operation with Mr. T. B. Dilts, of the Bituminous Committee of the Y. M. C. A., State of Pennsylvania. The result of his efforts was very evident in the character of the work done by the various first aid teams in the Second Annual Bituminous First Aid Meet, held at Oakford Park, near Greensburg, Pa., August 23, 1913. This meet was a most successful one, and was witnessed by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. The team winning first place in this contest was the "Magee Team" of the Westmoreland Coal Company. This team received a handsome cup, and the individual members were awarded the medal of the American Red Cross. The second team was from Mine No. 4 of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company. The third team was that of Mine No. 5 of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company. These two latter teams received certificates of efficiency from the American Red Cross. The captains of the teams which stood first in each of the five separate events received a safety lamp.

RAILROADS.

During June and July an active campaign was carried out by Dr. William T. Davis, in charge of Red Cross Car No. 2. This tour involved the travel of 1,245 miles, stopping at the principal towns on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, during which time forty-one meetings were held, with an aggregate attendance of some 2,100 railroad employees.. In the latter part of July Car No. 2 was laid off at Huntington, W. Va., for repairs which were much needed. This work will be completed in time for another campaign over one of the railroads running out of Chicago, about the 20th of September.

Starting out on June 1st at Shreveport, La., Dr. M. J. Shields, in charge of Car No. 3, proceeded to complete a campaign over the St. Louis and Southwestern, touching that part of the line which had not previously been covered by Car No. 1. In the course of this trip he visited eight towns in Arkansas and Missouri and held twenty-three meetings, with an attendance of 951. Through the courtesy of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the car was then transferred to the International & Great Northern Railroad, arriving at Palestine, Tex., on the 15th of June. From this point he proceeded, touching at Houston, Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, Laredo, and other towns in Texas on this line, ending at Fort Worth on the 30th of that month. Twenty-three meetings were held during this tour, with an attendance of 789.

From Fort Worth, Tex., Dr. Shields then took his car over the Chicago,

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Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through Kansas and Iowa, ending at West Liberty, Iowa, on the 13th of July. While on this line he conducted twenty-one meetings, with an aggregate attendance of 746.

On July 15th Dr. Shields began another campaign over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has proceeded westward on that line, giving demonstrations and holding meetings at all important points on that road. That the work of the Red Cross in charge of Dr. Shields is appreciated is evident from the favorable comment contained in the local press along the route followed by Car No. 3. The Livingston Daily Post, of Montana, under date of August 6th, states:

This work is being carried on by the first aid department of the American Red Cross for the sole purpose of encouraging the instruction of individuals, and the organization and training of the first aid corps for rendering prompt and efficient first aid after accidents occurring on railroads, street cars and in shops, mines and all industrial plants. The officials in charge of such organizations and their employees and physicians, hospital attendants and the public are invited by Dr. Shields to visit the car and attend the meeting and demonstrations. The latter are of a practical nature.

In a recent letter from Dr. Shields he reports that up to about August 10th, when he reached Butte, Mont., over 2,200 employes of this railroad had been instructed.

On the 20th of August a wire was received from Dr. Shields, reporting an accident to Car No. 3 while en route from Pasco to Ellensburg, Wash. During the night, at a point where the train to which our car was attached had to meet another train, one of the brakemen threw the switch over before the rear trucks of our car had cleared, so that the car traveled for a short distance on two tracks, breaking the safety chains and straining the trucks. While the accident was not serious, it may necessitate laying up this car for a short time in Seattle or Tacoma for repairs. It is hoped the delay will be not more than a few days.

ONE OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS, N. G. C., ON DUTY WITH COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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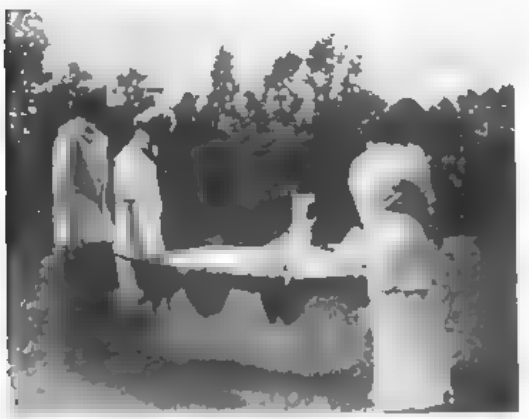
MISCELLANEOUS.

The following quotation from the *Lackawanna Bell* has been kindly forwarded by Dr. J. M. Wainwright, Chief Surgeon of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and shows the beneficial results arising from a knowledge of first aid among railroad employes:

The fact that many Lackawanna railroad employees are being trained in First Aid to the Injured seems to be appreciated not only among the employees but among the people in various towns which the Lackawanna serves.

A short time ago a child in the country some distance back from Gouldsboro fell and received a severe fracture of the arm A telephone message was sent to Gouldsboro but the local physician was away and the time for his return was indefinite The child's parents were very much distressed at the thought of having to leave her a long time without any skilled attention, and finally thought of telephoning to the repair shops at Gouldsboro and asking if one of the First Aid men could not be sent out to do what was necessary One of the First Aid men immediately left with a First Aid packet and some splints, and fortunately was able to take care of the injury properly and make the child comfortable until the physician arrived. This is probably the first time that it has ever happened that anyone who could not get a physician in an emergency thought of sending to a railroad shop for the next best thing

The preceding photograph, received from Dr. G. H. Richardson, of San Francisco, Cal., shows an excellent first aid team in the California National Guard, which was trained by him.



IMPROVISED LITTER MADE OF POLES AND COATS STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

METHOD OF CARRYING BY SINGLE BEARER FIRST AID PRACTICE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dr. J. C. Elsom, of the Department of Physical Education, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is a most enthusiastic and energetic teacher of first aid, as evidenced by the set of excellent photographs shown here, which were kindly furnished by him. These pictures show the earnest interest taken in first aid by both the men and women students at the university, and require little comment.

The interest in first aid is now national in character. Good work is being done all over the country, not only among civilians, but among the Boy Scouts, society organizations, and industrial companies. A photograph is here shown, which was sent us through the courtesy of Dr. Algernon S. Barnes, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., and shows a class in first aid which he examined to determine their eligibility for the first aid certificate of the American National Red Cross. This examination was held at Webster, Mo. The local interest taken in this matter is evidenced by the fact that the mayor of that town is shown in this picture, as well as the Scout Commissioner, Mr. H. J. Simmons.

The First Aid Department has installed an exhibit to the National Conservation Exposition in Knoxville, Tenn., which will be shown there from September 1st to October 31st. Red Cross disaster relief work is also illustrated by photographs,

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CARRYING BY TWO HANDED SEAT — STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

maps, and charts. This exhibit is in the Mechanical and Liberal Arts Building. An exhibit showing some of the work and duties of the American Red Cross nurses will be seen in the Woman's Building. Dr. William T. Davis, of this department, will have charge of the exhibit at Knoxville.

Dr. William N. Lipscomb, who has already been mentioned in a previous paragraph, reported for duty with this department on July 5th at Kansas City, Mo., and accompanied Dr. M. J. Shields on Car No. 3 during the campaign over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in order to become familiarized with this phase of our work. He also accompanied Dr. Shields for some distance on his trip over the Northern Pacific before proceeding to work in the coal regions of Western Pennsylvania.

Maj. Robert U. Patterson, M. C., U. S. A., reported for duty with this department on June 5th and assumed charge of it on the relief of Maj. Charles Lynch, M. C., U. S. A., from this detail on June 30th. Maj. Lynch is now enjoying a well-earned rest at his home at East Falls Church, Va., and will proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty early in November

EXAMINATION OF CLASS IN FIRST AID, WEBSTER MO

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Red Cross Rural Nursing

FANNIE F. CLEMENT,
Superintendent of Rural Nurses.

NOT only have new organizations been started where Red Cross Rural Nurses have been assigned for public health work, but a number of older associations have affiliated with the Red Cross in their nursing service. When one realizes that even to suggest the installation of a visiting nurse in some localities where, perhaps, only half a dozen persons understand the significance of the term, oftentimes constitutes a courageous act, and when we see the plan carried to fulfillment, even though it may challenge the concerted effort of a group of individuals to the utmost, it all bears testimony to the fact that most obstacles may be surmounted, and if a community really wants a visiting nurse, in some way she may surely be provided. To have been able to interest a self-satisfied community in the work of a visiting nurse, to bring home to them a realization of such living conditions as exist in their community, and to have been able to raise the necessary funds for a local rural nursing organization, attests to the perseverance, the ingenuity and the consecration to a worthy cause of many thoughtful persons, the majority of whom are women, in some of the communities where Red Cross rural nursing has now been established.

MISS FLORENCE D. FULLER,
RED CROSS RURAL NURSE ON DUTY AT HOT SPRINGS, VA

When once the nurse is given opportunity to demonstrate her usefulness, previous opposition that may have existed usually approaches the vanishing point, if not quite reaching it. When the plan of organizing a nursing association was first presented to one community there were certain villages which did not think it particularly necessary that they interest themselves in this work. After the nurse had come, however, and they found that they

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THE TUBERCULOSIS BEDROOM IN THE ——— HOUSE, AND THE ——— BABY AFTER RECOVERY. THE TUBERCULAR PATIENT IS BABY'S UNCLE, ABOUT 27 YEARS OLD

were left outside the visiting limit, they resented the idea, and now have joined forces with the parent organization to raise sufficient funds for another rural nurse, whose services they might call upon. What convinced these villages, in this instance, more than anything else of the desire and ability of the nurse to help was the care she gave two babies that were all but dead from starvation. These babies, within her first two weeks, with the consent of the parents, she took to her own home, where she could give them adequate care, and after a few days, when the babies were returned to their appreciative and wiser mothers, they had taken a new lease of life. A certain family drives in from a section six or seven miles away to ask the rural nurse to visit their child, which the doctor had asked them to leave in town within range of the nurse's visits. This seems to be a community where there are many sick babies, for since then the the rural nurse has brought another one in a dying condition into her home. According to the last report, after eleven days this baby also was transformed. The same rural nurse writes: "A sorry little family came to me for advice all the way from ———, and it made such an impression upon all who saw them, that they are still talking about them. That was several weeks ago, and the four now look like another group."

There seems to be an impression in the public mind that local nursing associations or committees that affiliate with the Red Cross will lose their own identity, but this is far from being the case, and to make the fact clear, the following paragraphs have been included in a circular which is for general distribution. The affiliation of a local nursing association with the Red Cross would mean:

1. The employment of a Red Cross Rural Nurse, one who had met a definite standard as to professional ability and character. Special training or experience in public-health nursing or some other form of social service in addition to a hospital training school course, is required of all

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Red Cross Rural Nurses. A four months' post-graduate course is arranged by the Red Cross for all eligible nurses who apply for it. Your nurse, if eligible, may receive appointment to the Rural Nursing Service. She will then be expected to wear the rural nurse's uniform and pendant and to submit a duplicate monthly report of her work which may be forwarded by her committee to the Red Cross.

2. Affiliation leaves the identity of the nursing association intact, exactly as it was before any connection with the Red Cross was established. Some nursing associations, however, have found it an advantage to state on membership cards the name of their association followed by the words "in affiliation with the American Red Cross." By virtue of affiliation, local nursing associations are in a position to call upon the Red Cross for advice, for suggestions as to the raising of funds, for the extension of their work in outlying districts, or the increase of their public health activities. The nurse realizes that behind her is a big national organization of which she is a part and one on which she may call for advice and suggestions. Isolated workers need this touch in order to keep apace with the times. The superintendent of nurses or supervisors by their visit to the nursing associations may bring to each community the benefit of new and successful methods practiced in others, and keep isolated associations informed as to what is being done in other parts of the country along public health lines.

3. All nursing associations affiliated with the Red Cross will be supplied gratis with record blanks upon which the nurse keeps her daily and monthly reports. By the use of uniform records it is expected that statistics gathered by the Red Cross Rural Nurses on a national basis may eventually be of value as showing not only the prevalence of disease but the relation they bear to nationality, occupation, housing conditions, etc.

4. A slight change in administration of a local nursing association involved by affiliation would be regarding the payment of the nurse's salary. The Red Cross assumes a certain responsibility for its nurses to each community. To emphasize this connection it has been deemed advisable that the Red Cross disburse the salary to the nurse and it is expected that at the end of each month the payment will be made to the Red Cross by the association employing the nurse. If so desired the money may be forwarded a month in advance or in quarterly or semi-annual payments.

If your nurse visits industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a Red Cross Rural Nurse, her monthly reports of these cases instead of being sent directly to the company will come to the Red Cross which credits each local association with amounts due it from the insurance company.

5. If you are in sympathy with the Red Cross in this big co-operative movement, through affiliation, you may lend your support to the effort to maintain high standards of public-health nursing and increase the demand for the best qualified public health nurses for which our smaller communities stand so greatly in need.

It may be of interest to note here how one association publicly acknowledged its affiliation with the Red Cross in its nursing service.

TOWN NURSE CONNECTED WITH RED CROSS SERVICE.

Miss —— Wears Insignia of American Red Cross Rural Nurses.

By this time the people have become quite familiar with the sight of Miss —— in her trim blue uniform as she goes about the town on her nursing and instructive visits to the various homes where she is needed.

The Public Health Nurse Committee, to whom the League has entrusted the supervision of this new branch of its work, is anxious to ac-

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quaint the townspeople with some general facts and in particular to announce a connection which has recently been consummated.

From the day Miss - —— undertook the work, she has been kept busy. In the month of August she made more than 200 visits, and she now numbers among her friends many grateful mothers and patients of all ages. It is a pleasure to many of us to see the children on the street smile as she passes, and to hear them whisper to each other, "the nurse." They will have something new to admire in her uniform now for Miss —— has received from the American Red Cross a pendant which it is her proud privilege to wear, as she is a member of the staff of American Red Cross Rural Nurses.

The Rural Nursing Service is the latest phase of American Red Cross activity. Through this service it offers without fee or charge of any kind to affiliate with any local nursing organizations which fulfill its requirements. It may be said in passing that these requirements, especially as regards the nurse's qualifications, are very high.

Nurses in this service are not subject to call outside their own communities for any national emergency, such as war or flood.

Luckily for ——— , the term rural in this application is elastic enough to include even some cities proper, so that the fact of this being a suburban town of considerable size has not excluded it from affiliation.

It is a genuine realization of what it may mean to ———— – that the Public Health Nurse Committee has entered into this close relationship with the American Red Cross

The president of a nursing association, in a community where a rural nurse has been at work just a month, writes "already she (the nurse) has a very firm hold in many families, and most of the calls are coming from the people themselves, which shows the confidence they feel in her. She has had so much to do, we voted, at our last meeting, funds toward buying her a horse and buggy so that the trouble of finding a means for her to reach all calls will no longer trouble us, so many calls coming from people not having any conveyance, neither had they friends who had any. Miss —— has been very successful with our many sick babies, and her visits have resulted in a much cleaner home, with very marked improvement in the whole aspect, which I have been able to notice particularly, having been there before Miss – –– had arrived. One of our worst villages is being cleaned up, due to Miss —— agitation, and I found men and boys, some of the latter only seven and eight, working very hard yesterday over the roads, or rather over the principal road.

"Our community of residents is so small that we have to rely on many small contributions from the country people and donations from the people at the hotel, but as we raised $403 at a social supper just from the country people, it shows how much can be done with interest. * * * Though our start is a small one, at least it is a sure one, and with the real interest and enthusiasm shown, I feel sure we have established something no one around here will give up." May it be added that the Red Cross stands ready to lend its cooperation toward furthering the progress of such work as is represented here in its splendid beginnings.

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Rural Nursing in Germany

This report is not recent but is quoted here because of the growing interest in rural nursing in the United States.

IN Germany there has been some very interesting co-operative work done by the Workingman's Insurance and the Red Cross. As the American Red Cross is taking up the work of rural nursing, the following report of what has been accomplished by the German Red Cross and the Workingman's Insurance is of interest. The first part of the report dealing with the origin of this insurance, and its city work is omitted:

"In the country, on the contrary, conditions are very different from those in the cities. The laborers there are—a priori—of less intelligence. The country school, the associations, the entourage, are narrower and more limited than those of the city. It is difficult for the brain of the countryman to grasp new ideas, new practices, and complicated laws. From the beginning he has regarded these things with distrust; he fears new expenses; that he may be deceived and abused. What was to be done?

"The insurance officers were remote. The working people of the poor rural villages do not read the papers and do not understand regulations. Who can convince these laborers, in their little cabins hidden in the forests, so many miles from any place of information; who can convince them of the advantages of the new law?

"The laborer had to pay contributions to insure against illness, accident, invalidism—very well he paid. But now he had become ill, who of his family knew where to find the doctor in the unknown town several miles distant from his home. By chance the insurance doctor is caught. He journeys the long way, possibly amidst the snows of winter, but he cannot go often. The medicine prescribed must also be obtained in the same distant town. This time it is procured, but it must cure the sick, or death will bring a more certain cure. Will the doctor take the patient to a hospital, as he can not recover in his home? It may be possible to find a wagon, some straw, a friend to accompany him; but the peasant will not consent. He distrusts the town, the hospital, the doctor; he wishes to die in the only spot in his country that he knows.

"Then take an accident; a workman is injured by falling stones or tree, or by some machine. No one knows what to do for his injuries or how to protect a broken limb. He is placed in a cart, covered with rags, and driven one, two, or three hours over rough roads. Naturally, the majority of such accidents in the country end by the deliverance of death, or the natural strength of the people comes to their aid and they recover, but with some deformity. Finally, kind friends or benevolent persons procure for the victim financial aid. He no longer needs to work or go hungry. One becomes accustomed to the injury, and there is something mysterious about his invalidism. Very well, why not imitate him and also procure such aid? The insurance office is remote, the doctor does not like to go to the end of the world. one has good friends! It is a difficult matter to aid men who do not wish aid, on the one hand, and on the other will make a wrong use of the assistance. It is impossible to investigate the good and the bad in the forest and among the mountains, unless there are friends there, doctors, and hospitals in the country.

"The German legislative body foresaw the difficulties that these social laws would encounter in the country.

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and, not to set the house on fire, made only accident and invalid insurance obligatory, leaving to the discretion of local governments the extending of sick insurance to laborers in the country and forests.

"One of the first communities to avail itself of this privilege was Koenigsberg, in Eastern Prussia. Under the initiative of its vice-prefect, Baron von Meerscheidt-Huellessen, the local government decided not to withhold the benefits of the law from those whom the Emperor and the legislative body desired to assist, and the community extended sick insurance to the laborers in the country and the forests. The result of these regulations were exactly what we have described. The lack of connection between the insurance administration and the insured was realized, and the experiment was about to be given up, when once more it was the vice-prefect, Baron von Meerscheidt-Huellessen, who directed his attention to an institution which appeared well fitted to fill this lack—to connect the administration with the laborers—an institution that would gain their confidence, that could follow them in the most remote places, that was ready to find the poor, the sick, the unfortunate, and bring to them the doctor of the body, as well as the doctor of the soul. This was the institution of the German Red Cross.

"Destined specially at first for relief on the battlefield for the sufferers of war, it had extended its work in the time of peace to the healing of the sick, the consolidation of the unfortunate, and charity to the poor. Naturally, to carry on this work not only the head and the purse were necessary, but a gentle and sympathetic hand. Therefore, these labors became the duty of the German Woman's Branch of the Red Cross, consisting of hundreds of thousands of members, the Empress of Germany being its head. This association, which has its members in all the cities, in every village, in all the great and small chateaux of the country, in the houses of the manufacturers and those of the workman, of great proprietors and small laborers—would know how to carry out what officials and regulations failed to do, 'to carry the benefits of these social laws to the most remote cabin and to the humblest of the poor.'

"This was the striking thought which became the basis for future action—to interest the Red Cross in the matter of workingman's insurance, to pay it a sufficient amount to enable it to spread out on all sides, and to take possession of the district.

"The happy union of two persons, both filled with Christian love and zeal, made the carrying out of this plan successful. The President of the Woman's Branch of the Red Cross of the District of Koenigsberg was the late Baroness Gabrielle von Merrscheidt-Huellessen, born Countess von Keyserline, wife of the vice-prefect. Supported on the one side by the action of the officials, energetic and far-sighted men, and on the other side by the sincere, self-abnegation of the women of this Red Cross Branch, the plan developed, and, like a spider web, covered the country, establishing throughout all the district its organization of aid for the sick and injured. The District of Koenigsberg includes twenty-three parishes; each parish has a Red Cross delegate, and by her side a Red Cross sister (trained nurse), both living in their circuit. From the parishes were formed the eleven districts of the doctors of the Insurance Bureau, who treated gratuitously those insured and the members of their families for a fixed annual salary. The homes of the doctors, four pharmacies, four little hospitals, fifteen sister's (nurse) stations, a small home for incurables, and a first aid post were scattered over the district in such a manner that it is possible in a short time to bring immediate aid to any unfortunate sufferer or to take him to the nearest hospital.

"The geographic situation of the large city of Koenigsberg, the many railroads, the many good roads all extending from the capital out into the country, had naturally done

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much to make successful the arrangements described. The plan has been well carried out, and its success is attracting the attention of other insurance bureaus.

"The insurance administration could not overlook the advantage in the reduction of the cost of recovery and the savings to the insured in having near at hand in case of accident or illness the doctor, the ambulance, and the hospital. On the other hand, the demands upon invalid pensions decreased, because the sisters (nurses) in the laborers' homes discovered the seeds of disease and brought out into the daylight the roots, unrecognized by the victims, from which most illnesses spring. Both insurer and insured profited economically by this work of the Red Cross.

"All the Red Cross sisters (nurses) in the District of Koenigsberg come from the Hospital of Charity, in Koenigsberg City, in which these young women are instructed in their profession. After about two years of probationary work, the novices are admitted into the sisterhood, without any vows being taken, and leave the institution to go to the stations or remain in the hospital as nurses.

"This great hospital at Koenigsberg is maintained entirely by charity. A committee of the most prominent men and women of the province constitute its board of directors. A pastor and superintendent sister are in charge of its internal administration. Its corps of physicians provide medical care for its two hundred and thirty patients, and give instructions to the sisters and novices. There are about six hundred and five sisters and two hundred and twenty novices in the mother house and outside stations.

"The stations of the sisters (nurses) of the District of Koenigsberg are situated generally in the large villages of the parishes in little houses rented or loaned by charity. In these stations are a storeroom of supplies for immediate aid in case of illness or accident, and the home of the sister. Almost every station has its little carriage and horse for the sister's tour of visits. Persons only slightly ill make daily calls at these stations, and the sister visits those more seriously ill in their homes. She renders reports to the physician of the Insurance Bureau of all illnesses that she discovers by the visits to the stations or in her calls at the homes. The sister also teaches the families of the laborers general hygiene. She brings about cleanliness and order in the household; she cares for the babies; she sews the children's clothes; she makes soup for the man when the mother of the family is ill; she instructs the wife how to procure an income during the illness of the father; she makes the beds of the old and reads to them the Psalms. The sister (nurse) finds a supporter, maternal friend, and a guardian in the lady delegate of the Red Cross, generally the wife of the pastor or of some official. This delegate gives the sister the administrative orders of the Red Cross, of the Mother House, or the Insurance Bureau; procures for her all that is necessary for the stations and the poor—funds, provisions, etc. She receives the news and requests of the sister, which she forwards to the President of the Association. She receives the contributions of Red Cross members and forwards them to the treasurer. In brief, she is the responsible manager of the Red Cross in the parish.

"The doctors of the Bureau respond to the call of the sister, but, of course, also to the direct call of those insured. They are always to be found at certain fixed hours, otherwise they devote themselves to their regular private clientel. The districts of the Bureau doctors are limited according to their residence, and also according to the means of communication. Wherever there exists one of the little hospitals a doctor is naturally required to live in its vicinity.

"As we have explained, the District of Koenigsberg is situated around the capital, a city of the same name, and so the sick who come from the central part can be taken to the large and fine hospitals of the city; but for the

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distant portions such transportation would take three or four hours—too long for those suffering greatly or for the seriously injured. This is why the Red Cross has provided four intermediary stations. It bought little farms or small separate houses in a village and rebuilt them so as to provide space for twelve beds, a lodging for the sisters (nurses), a storeroom for supplies, a prescription room and operating room, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Beside the hospital is a garden for vegetables and a stable for domestic animals, for the purpose of economy. Certainly these are not perfect hospitals, but for the conditions in the country they are sufficiently hygienic. The government oversees them, and they are under the direction of an executive committee. The Red Cross delegate, the Bureau doctor, a treasurer, secretary, and certain other members of the neighborhood form the committee. A sister (nurse), with a maid, takes care of the running of the establishment, and, with the aid of the sister (nurse) of the parish, cares for the sick.

"The Red Cross Association pays only the interest on the capital for the purchase of the little hospital and for the expenses of the sisters at the Mother House. The Insurance Bureau pays for each insured member who is ill twenty-five cents a day, and this is enough to provide funds to maintain the rest of the work.

"The home for incurables has room for ten persons, and the emergency stations for six. These are organized and managed like the small hospitals."

The receipts and expenses of the Red Cross in the District of Koenigsberg for the above organization in 1899 are as follows:

Receipts

Sick insurance	$2,443.75
Accident insurance	75.00
Invalid insurance	40.00
Charity contributions	175.00
Red Cross members' contributions	455.00
Total	$3,188.75
Value of supplies donated	$765.75

Expenses

Board 18 sisters at Mother House	$1,035.00
Expense for other sisters' maintenance	1,137.25
Interest on capital for purchase of hospitals	338.50
Administration	63.75
Preparations for war relief	214.25
Charity	40.50
Total	$2,829.25
Present value of four hospitals	$19,250.00
Mortgage	10,250.00
Loaned by Insurance Bureau	7,250.00

Patients

At stations	$2,449.00
At own homes	5,277.00
At hospital (9,172 days)	403.00

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How a Mountain Fire Was Fought to a Finish

EARLY in July a careless spark, presumably from a railroad engine, set fire to the forest growth on the precipitous slopes of Mt. Tamalpais, a famous peak which overlooks San Francisco from an altitude of 3,000 feet. As is the usual practice in the case of forest fires, no one paid any attention to this one until it grew to dangerous proportions. Nestled in a beautiful ravine at the foot of the mountain is the town of Mill Valley, in which many of San Francisco's suburbanites reside in attractive homes. Over a great shoulder of the mountain from Mill Valley is the remarkable grove of redwood trees known as Muir Woods, a gift to the United States Government by Congressman William Kent, who lives hard by.

After the fire had spread and increased in magnitude until it threatened Mill Valley and Muir Woods, the community awoke to its danger, and then there were strenuous doings indeed. Soldiers were called from the Presidio, the great military reservation in San Francisco, and from the National Guard, and sailors were hurried ashore from the warships lying in the harbor. While 5,000 men were rushing about in the fire and smoke trying to check the line of advance, the flames were roaring up the mountain side in a manner to suggest that dignified old Tamalpais had suddenly decided to enter competition with Vesuvius and Aetna.

It was no easy fight, but after a picturesque and exciting combat of several days, in which everybody involved became exhausted, blistered, and blackened, our valiant boys in blue retired from the field victorious. Mill Valley was saved; Muir Woods was saved. The mountain wears an ugly scar, softened by the autumn mists.

But the Red Cross, represented by its San Francisco chapter, found an important service to perform, and performed it with its invariable promptness and efficiency. The firefighters required food and drink and tobacco. The Red Cross provided these munitions of war. The firefighters were so busy that they had to fight the flames with one hand and the sandwiches with the other, in a manner of speaking. The attacks upon the food, drink, and tobacco are said to have been fierce, and the devastation terrible to behold; but the Red Cross was resourceful, and the thinning ranks of eatables, drinkables, and smokables were replaced as rapidly as they fell.

The seriousness and magnitude of the disaster is shown by the statistics. More than 20,000 sandwiches were destroyed; over 5,000 meals were vanquished in Masonic Hall; hundreds of cans of hot coffee were consumed, and 2,000 packages of tobacco went up in smoke.

The foregoing shows how easy it is to speak lightly of a serious incident, when the writer has not himself participated in the events mentioned. The fact is that while the fire on Mt. Tamalpais was fortunately extinguished before great damage was done, it was most threatening, and but for genuinely heroic work by thousands of men and women might have inflicted very great loss to property, and possibly have cost many lives. Anyone who has witnessed a forest fire driven by a strong wind will appreciate the gigantic task which was successfully accomplished in this instance. It was only by a splendid concentration of all the forces of the community that this story of tragic possibilities was brought to a happy ending.—Editor Red Cross Magazine.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS ORPHANAGE, PALMI, CALABRIA.
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE COMPLETION OF BUILDING AND GROUNDS

American Red Cross Orphanage at Palmi, Italy

IN assisting in the relief work after the serious earthquake in Southern Italy, the American Red Cross requested the American Ambassador at Rome to consult with the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the form in which such aid would be most acceptable. Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars was given to the noble organization of the Italian Red Cross to aid in the maintenance of the many hospitals it established in the stricken districts to care for the thousands of seriously wounded. One hundred thousand dollars was expended in the chartering and fitting out of a relief ship under the direction of our Embassy and a committee of American men in Rome. One hundred thousand dollars was expended in the purchase of cottage building materials and the chartering of ships to transport these materials. About one hundred thousand dollars additional was expended in the erection of these cottages and a large number more, for which materials had been purchased and transported by means of a congressional appropriation. These were erected under the direction of Commander Belknap, our Naval Attache at Rome, the American Red Cross sending over a number of expert carpenters and the Italian Government providing and paying for the unskilled labor. Fifty thousand dollars was devoted to rehabilitation work, providing tools, sewing machines, etc. Between one and two thousand dollars additional was used by a committee selected by the American Ambassador for the relief of the more remote Calabrian Mountain villages, which had suffered greatly, by Miss Katharine B. Davis, of the New York Reformatory for Women, who happened to be at Syracuse, and who did heroic work for four thousand refugees, one thousand of whom were terribly injured and by other committees or individuals under the Ambassador's direction.

But the most lasting work done by the American Red Cross in this relief was the providing of a two hun-

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dred and fifty thousand dollar endowment for the American Red Cross Orphanage. As an explanation of this measure of assistance, a few paragraphs from an article published in the Red Cross Bulletin of April, 1909, are quoted:

Hundreds of little children were left fatherless and motherless amidst the ruins of Messina and Calabria. Scores of them were even too young to be able to give any information in regard to themselves or their families. For years these must be cared for, and having been left without property or relatives, must be so educated that, after reaching mature years, they will be able to support themselves. Helpless childhood appeals strongly to everyone, and the Red Cross, which after great calamities aims when the first temporary aid is over, to rehabilitate and place upon their feet the victims of the disasters, was ready to accept the suggestion of the Italian Government that some of the funds entrusted to its administration by the American people should be devoted to the maintenance of an agricultural colony in Sicily or Calabria for the care of a hundred or more of the orphaned children. In national relief the American Red Cross does not permit the use of its emergency funds for the purpose of any permanent endowments, but in international relief it believes it wisest to act under the suggestion of the American diplomatic representative, the government and relief committees in the country where the disaster occurs. Therefore, when Mr. Griscom, the Ambassador at Rome, after consulting with the Italian Government, asked that such an agricultural orphanage colony be maintained by a donation from the American Red Cross, the suggestion was promptly complied with. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are to be devoted to this purpose. The colony will be situated in Sicily or Calabria, and will consist of model farms, where scientific agricultural instructions will be given by agents of the Royal University of Agriculture. The Italian Government will furnish the land, and the Italian National Relief, under the patronage of Queen Helena, will provide the buildings. It will be called "The American Red Cross Orphanage," and the American Ambassador is to be an ex-officio member of its governing committee. * * *

Speaking of this orphanage, Mr. Griscom wrote on February 19 to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross:

I can assure you that this generous gift of the American Red Cross has made a profound impression in Italy. I made the formal presentation to Her Majesty, the Queen, on the 16th inst., and Her Majesty was overcome with emotion and for a moment at loss to express herself. Finally she made a beautiful speech and poured forth her admiration for the organization of the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross takes much pleasure in laying before the generous contributors to the Italian Earthquake Relief photographs of this American Red Cross Orphanage and portions of a report recently forwarded by the American Ambassador at Rome. This report was prepared at the Ambassador's request by Mr. J. P. Stuart, and includes a very detailed and complete financial statement. Referring to Mr. Stuart's report, the Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador at Rome, wrote as follows:

The result is embodied in a report just received, which I beg to enclose herewith. This gives the whole situation so fully that nothing need be added, except to say that invitations have been issued to attend the ceremonies connected with the opening of the buildings, which will take place on the 21st inst.

The government is quite willing to encourage and assist in the proposed agricultural station. I am sure you will be gratified by the conscientious way in which not only the American fund was conserved, but also by the considerable addition which has been procured from local sources.

The head of the Commission at Palma is the Bishop of that diocese, and I learn that he is a most conscientious and capable man.

The Orphanage was opened with appropriate ceremonies on October 9. Present, representing the American Red Cross, was Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dunn, Military Attache of the American Embassy at Rome.

MR. STUART'S REPORT.

On the 17th inst. I went to Palmi, Province of Reggio Calabria, Italy, in accordance with your request, to get information in regard to the "American Red Cross Orphanage," established in that city.

I saw immediately that it would be necessary to go to the authorities, and so, with a personal friend, the Marquese Francesco Genoese-Zerbi, well known and highly esteemed in that section, I called on the Governor

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of the Province, Commendatore Angelo Pesce, at Reggio, the provincial capital. The Governor knew nothing of an American orphanage, but told me of an institution called *"La Colonia Agricola"* ("Agricultural Colony"), which he thought had been founded by the help of the American Red Cross Society, and sent me to the *Sotto-prefetto*, or Vice-Governor, located at Palmi, Nobile Avv. Isidoro Benecivenga Barbaro, who was exceedingly courteous, and took me in his carriage to visit *"La Colonia Agricola."*

The institution is situated about half a mile out of the city, on a very fertile piece of ground of 50 acres, having an altitude of 1,000 feet or more above the sea level and over looking the sea, which is something like three miles distant. On a part of the ground there is a beautiful group of splendid old olive trees. The building is just completed, and is constructed, according to government regulations, to resist earthquake shocks, of cement reinforced with a framework of iron. It is two stories high, very conveniently built, and is well equipped with modern bathrooms, water closets, electric light and motor power, large airy bedrooms, or rather wards, nicely furnished; spacious dining-room, hygienic kitchen, office rooms, and several lecture rooms for lectures and school purposes. As a plant for an orphanage, I consider it admirably planned and equipped. Its present capacity is to take care of from 100 to 110 boys.

Over the front entrance to the building is painted in large characters, in English, "American Red Cross Orphanage." From the approach the building and grounds are inclosed by a handsome iron fencing.

The local authorities could not give me the facts as to the general plans and conditions, financial and otherwise; but for all such information referred me to the headquarters of the *"Patronato Regina Elena,"* located at Rome, Via del Colosseo 44, under whose supervision the institution has been placed. This is a National Society, organized under the patronage of Queen Elena, for the benefit of the orphans of the earthquake.

Complying with the suggestion of the *Sotto-prefetto* of the Province of Reggio Calabria at Palmi, I went yesterday, the 23d inst., to the headquarters of the *Patronato Regina Elena*, in Rome, to make inquiry as to the financial status of the orphanage at Palmi, and also concerning the pur-

ANOTHER VIEW OF AMERICAN RED CROSS ORPHANAGE, PALMI, CALABRIA

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pose and plan of the institution for the future. The officers of the Society very frankly and readily showed me their books and offered to send me at once a detailed financial history of the orphanage at Palmi from the time of the American Red Cross contribution of $250,000.

For the purpose and plans of the Society for the conduct and maintenance of the orphanage, Sig. Bruno Porchio, a young attorney of the Society *(Il Patronato Regina Elena)*, accompanied me to the home of Hon. Bruno Chimirri, member of the Italian Parliament and president of the above-mentioned Society, by whom I was kindly received. He stated that the orphanage is being managed by a local committee, composed of Monsignor Giuseppe Moraito, Bishop of Mileto, a town near Palmi, chairman, and the Marquis Ferdinando Nunziante, of S. Ferdinando, another neighboring town, who is a member of the Italian Parliament. The plans are all ready to open the institution the 21st of next month (June). There

OLD OLIVE TREES ON GROUNDS OF ORPHANAGE

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VIEW OF THE SEA FROM VICINITY OF ORPHANAGE

are at present 150 applications from orphan boys of the earthquake district to enter the orphanage, but only 100 can be accepted in the beginning. For the last three years these orphans have been cared for privately in various ways. The purpose of the Society is to make the orphanage beneficial in every way possible. The plan is to establish an "Agricultural Colony" of the orphan boys. The Italian Government has also agreed to make the institution a station for modern agricultural implements. When the boys have made sufficient progress, they will go out to work among the small farmers and peasants of that section. In this way they will earn money, which will be kept for them until they reach the age to leave the institution, when it will constitute a fund for them to start life for themselves.

Another benefit of this plan is that while they are gaining for themselves they will be teaching the farmers and laborers of the country round about.

For the support of this institution the $250,000 given by the American Red Cross will be kept as a permanent endowment fund. The orphans can contribute largely to their own support by cultivating the 50 acres of ground belonging to the orphanage; other donations for various sources, and help from the government will be sought as there may be development and demand.

These facts that I have given are general, and I consider the most important. Such details as an experienced superintendent, already on the ground; good water piped from a near-by spring in the surrounding hill, etc., I have not discussed as being understood. After careful investigation, I am very glad to be able to report conscientiously that I have been most favorably impressed by what I have seen of the orphanage at Palmi and learned of its plans for the future. I am convinced that it promises to do great good and to add merited credit to the many noble deeds of our American Red Cross Society.

[Note.—The American Red Cross is much indebted to Mr. J. P. Stuart for his kindness in visiting the Orphanage, preparing the report and making the long and detailed translation of the financial statement.—Editor.]

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Red Cross Relief Operations in Asia Minor

Reports continue to come from Asia Minor of the relief operations carried on among refugees from the Balkan States by the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross. One cannot read these reports without surprise that so much has been accomplished by a few devoted American teachers, physicians and missionaries with such meager resources. Extracts from the most recent reports from Dr. Wilfred M. Post and Dr. William S. Dodd, given below, will convey an idea of the work which these men are directing and the character, circumstances hardships of the refugees.—Editor.

Work for Rumelian Refugees

Dr. Wilfred M. Post.

FIVE months have elapsed since the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross Society commenced systematic work for the Rumelian refugees in Western Asia Minor; much has been accomplished and the Chapter can look back with some satisfaction upon the winter's work, but those in close touch with the refugee problem realize that only its preliminary steps have been solved and that a vast amount of necessary and useful work awaits it provided the needed funds can be raised. With the prolongation of the war the refugee question increases in gravity. When work was first undertaken last November not more than 50,000 Rumelian refugees had come to Western Asia Minor, but since then there has been a tremendous influx and early in March the number recorded at the Sublime Porte in Constantinople approached 200,000. It is safe to say that about a quarter of a million refugees a multitude outnumbering the whole population of Montenegro—are now scattered all over Asia Minor, while tens of thousands more will doubtless be arriving during the spring and summer. All things considered the Ottoman Government has worked hard to meet the situation but it is too much to expect that in the midst of national disaster, and with the future still dark and ominous, it can grapple adequately with the difficulty, so that if foreign aid is not forthcoming the condition of these hordes of unfortunates will be desperate indeed.

About 15,000 refugees have been assisted by the American Red Cross during the winter, nearly 11,000 of these in and about Brousa, about 4,000 in the vilayet of Konia, and the remainder in and about Eskishehir and Kutahia. As the Government gave bread money the Red Cross devoted its efforts chiefly to providing clothing, bedding, fuel and medical aid. The work has been carried on from Konia and Brousa as centers: in Konia Dr. Dodd and the ladies have visited and made distributions while Mrs. Dodd and Miss Cushman have also gone to the neighboring cities of Karaman, Ilghin and Akshehir to distribute bedding and clothing to refugees. In Brousa Miss Jillson, Miss Allen and their associates and I worked together, and about 125 villages, 90 in the neighborhood of Brousa and 35 near Konia, were visited by the native agents and tickets distributed which the people brought to the headquarters to redeem.

The villages about Brousa were in a peculiarly needy condition and we had to provide corn or give them money to buy it. In one instance five Pomaks walked to Brousa from a village twelve hours away to beg for food for their starving families. The American Red Cross Society has cooperated as far as possible with the Government and also with the British Red Crescent Society, the latter organization having assisted the Americans in Konia with money and supplies and visited the larger towns and some of the villages in the Brousa

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vilayet. Our thanks are due to Col. Surtees, Capt. Deeds, Miss Wheatley, and Mr. and Miss Gilbertson, of Brousa, for their friendly co-operation throughout.

During the past five months about £5,000 ($22,000) has been expended by the American Red Cross for work in Asia Minor. Nine cities and 130 villages have been investigated and the following articles distributed:

2,718	beds
652	blankets
2,800	quilts
1,471	articles of clothing
7,118	pairs of shoes
8,004	pairs of stockings
34,816	metres of material
1,266	spools of cotton
140	brooms
1,099	mats
£453	worth of corn and other foods
489	charcoal braziers
43,386	okes of charcoal

The statistics for the medical work are as follows:

Visits to refugees in their dwellings	208
Total number of cases	1,864
Value of drugs distributed	£128.97

The money entrusted to us has been spent as carefully as possible and an effort made to distribute the benefit over a wide area, but what of the vast number, more than ten times as great, whom we were unable to help or even to visit? Some of them, of course, received assistance in Constantinople or Salonika before arriving in Asia Minor, but a large proportion probably had no outside help whatever. Could the history of these unfortunate people be written it would furnish one of the saddest chapters of the war, and the burden of suffering has fallen most heavily upon those least able to bear it—the women and children left destitute and starving.

If in addition to helping 15,000 refugees through the winter the American Red Cross Society could find the means to furnish them with employment and give them a good start in the land of their forefathers, it would be a most fitting continuation to the work already done and a means of convincing them more than ever of the sincerity of American sympathy and friendship.

KONIA, *April* 15, 1913.

REFUGEES IN KONIA

DR. WILLIAM S. DODD.

"It was written," "This, too, was written on my forehead," are common remarks in the mouths of the Morhajirs, for they believe that the decrees of Providence are being carried out in their case. But that is small consolation in their destitution and misery. The story that they have to tell is the same, with its many variations: Flight in the middle of the night, at an hour's notice, sometimes by the orders of the Turkish troops, who burned the villages after them to lay waste the country before the advance of the enemy, sometimes because of fear from the dread accounts of what the enemy would do to all whom they found. Flight in pouring rain was a frequent experience, and with deaths of children and others from exposure.

Amid all these disjointed conditions, it was strange to see the ordinary circumstances of life taking place as in a settled community. There are not only the new-born babies, without a rag to wrap them in, and the deaths that visited the families impartially, but the marrying and giving in marriage. One young man came, asking for help, bedding and clothing. He was recognized as having already received help from us. "Yes," he said, "but this is different; I am going to be married tomorrow, and we need more." I do not know whether it was our failure to supply him with housekeeping outfit that upset the arrangement, but we learned afterward that the wedding did not take place.

It has been specially pleasant, as the work went on, to find the attitude of the authorities, which was quite opposed at first, change to the utmost cordiality. The Vali has been exceedingly cordial, supplying us

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with official lists of Morhajirs whenever we asked for them, arranging that the government and we should not overlap or duplicate in our distributions, and we have kept him informed of what we did.

It was in Ak Shehir that a quizzical lawyer, sitting in the City Council, turned to a flowing-bearded, long-robed Turk beside him and said: "What do you think, Hodja? Will these Christian ladies, who are doing this kindness to Moslems, go to heaven or not?" There was a moment's silence while the Hodja stroked his beard thoughtfully. Before he could formulate a fitting answer, the reply came from a Turk on the opposite side of the room: "If they do not get to heaven, then neither will our hodjas and ulemas."

The visits of the ladies in the houses is most cordially welcomed. The people are hungry for friendship and sympathy. The little boys of the neighborhood constitute themselves as guides and run ahead, proclaiming, "The ones who gave us quilts are coming." But it must be acknowledged that there is also another class of boys that throw stones and insults, so that it is not always a smooth path to the refugee's quarters.

Our method of work here has been to employ an able man, well known in the market, to investigate all the cases, to communicate with the Government Commission and make any necessary arrangements with them; then to give out tickets to the refugees, stating the needs of the families. He has personally visited every Morhajir family in the city, watching for the new ones as they come in on the train, learning where they were to be quartered and keeping a record of every person helped and of every piece of bedding or clothing given out. The bearers of tickets brought them to our supply depot, and there, the ladies, Miss Cushman in charge with Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Post to help, gave out the articles, not always accepting the previous investigation but refusing or changing when they saw reason. These ladies have also done part of the investigating and following up the cases.

KONIA, *March 17, 1913.*

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